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THE NEW WAR ON

BREAST CANCER

Women Battle The Odds—And
The Medical Establishment

Researchers Step Up The
Search For A Cure



Self-Portrait In Plaster Of Paris By Artist Matuschka



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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE
JULY 17, 1997 VOL. 127 NO. 29

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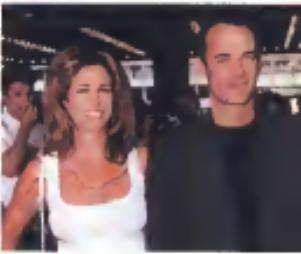
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ROB CRAVEN

Peaking Tom



52 In Tom Hanks's new movie, *Fever Pitch*, he continues to refine what it means to be a Hollywood leading man. The role reinforces the image of the actor, pictured with his wife, Rita Wilson, as an unflappable star



CHRISTIAN VILLEMIN/AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE

Image contest

20 It was supposed to be Prince Charles's Comeback Year. And last week, as part of a campaign to improve his tarnished image, he took to the airwaves in a candid TV documentary. But the strategy backfired, leaving the British tabloid press once again questioning whether the Prince of Wales is fit to be king.



Present At The Defection

On the night of June 29 in 1975, a 25-year-old Russian man to a waiting car in downtown Toronto in a quiet street in the country he had been sheltered by several Canadians. So began the Western career of a man who became the towering star in the world of dance. Last week, almost 20 years in the day were his defection, Mikhail Baryshnikov came back, taking to the stage of the O'Keefe Centre on June 27 for the first of two special performances with the White Oak Dance Project, which he co-founded. He put on a masterly display, closing a new work by choreographer Twyla Tharp that playfully evoked the art or at the classics, all the while relying on a graceful maturity befitting a 45-year-old. The standing ovation was warm and long. But this night, after it was over, Baryshnikov did not sprint from the stage door in the dark of night. He paused some of his old Toronto friends in a gayoso room.

The occasion marked the informal anniversary of a remarkable event in the history of modern dance—and the triumph of a work of well-connected Transcanadians who made it all happen. John Peter, then the dance critic of *The Globe and Mail*, was at his office writing a review when he got a call from Trish Barnes in New York City, a bullet



Baryshnikov last weekly in dancing star

COVER STORY: New Yorker Marsha MacDowell says that when she was diagnosed with breast cancer, "I was without interruption for six days." Eventually she had to tell her doctor that a less radical lumpectomy was all that she could tolerate. "He'd tell a breast and the world would be as it was," says Dr. MacDowell's words. *Breast Art*, as a case in point of power of art over science, is the star of *Can* (which appears on this week's cover), a bold statement of power and strength in the face of perceived adversity.

power in her own right and the role of then New York Times dance critic Clive Barnes in bringing Baryshnikov to Broadway, may have telephone receiver. Late one New York summer, placed a call to Bavelais' apartment and conductor Seaga Sclar in Toronto, enquiring about arranging a defection. Bavelais contacted John Holmes, the veteran diplomat, who is now associated but no longer companion that evening, lawyer Jim Peterson. The driver of the getaway car was a man who had not even heard of the young dancer, businessman Tom Stewart. He and Baryshnikov's Kirov colleague Alexander Matveev drove the star to the Sclarium home, where they were joined by Peterson, now a Liberal MP, his wife Heather, and Tim and Nalini Stewart. Christina Terrell, an old friend of Baryshnikov's, flew in from London and dance photographer Danis Makovsky arrived from New York to translate and place telephone calls around the world. For a period, with curious reporters clanging at, Baryshnikov was ensconced in the Sclarium's isolated retreat in Muskoka.

The tension soon evaporated and Baryshnikov fished, swam, ran in the woods, sang songs and worked to improve his halting English. But he also looked forward. Using weighty iron rods in the flagstone wall of the Stewart bungalow as a barre, he'd climb, bending some of the bars with his power, building his strength for a world that wanted to give him a career of standing ovations.

Robert Lepage

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LETTERS

We flopped

When you customers see it to greet your photograph of Canada's most beautiful city landmarks ("Vancouver," Cover, July 11), you may expect some freedom of expression from us in the West. Nevertheless, I hope and believe Canada will stay united.

Donald Astbury,
West Vancouver, B.C.



Vancouver (the right way around) on July 8: Canada's most beautiful city

I feel kids can cope with the effects of divorce ("Can kids cope?" Cover, June 30) if parents are educated about what is happening to themselves and their children. The biggest enemy to children coping with divorce is the adversarial aspect of the courts. The solutions are educating the parents to understand their emotions and their children's needs, not teaching parents to avoid using children as weapons and treating them as property. Parents who work towards the best interests of their children will have children who can better cope.

Giles Webber,
Acting chairman,
WorkSafe British Columbia

Child of divorce

I feel kids can cope with the effects of divorce ("Can kids cope?" Cover, June 30) if parents are educated about what is happening to themselves and their children. The biggest enemy to children coping with divorce is the adversarial aspect of the courts. The solutions are educating the parents to understand their emotions and their children's needs, not teaching parents to avoid using children as weapons and treating them as property. Parents who work towards the best interests of their children will have children who can better cope.

Giles Webber,
Acting chairman,
WorkSafe British Columbia

Service record

A column by Anthony Webb-Smith states that as a member of Parliament served in the Second World War "Berkshire with the best" (Berkshire, Ontario, June 26). In fact, the member for Vancouver Quadra, Ted McWhinney, served in the Air Force from 1943 to 1945.

Richard Wright,
Ottawa

Tragic shooting

On June 28, following the tragic shooting

of a Toronto police officer ("Honoring a fallen comrade," Canada Notes, July 1), at least by a criminal with a no-doubt illegally acquired handgun, we have the unfortunate keep-up tradition of the handgun-hunting hobby I served with the Canadian Forces when I was taught to use firearms safely and machine guns. I am perfectly capable of telling a trigger-happy kid to hand over his handgun or a loaded pistol belt, with the gunner in a separate locked box. Yet, Justice Minister Alex Trebil is going to tell me that I

cannot own a handgun, when any criminal can obtain one. Where is the logic?

F. D. Cooper,
Victoria

Bridging the gap

In your article "The fear factor" (Business, June 27), I am afraid as saying that "the two-percentage-point gap between yields on long-term Quebec government bonds de-

ficiated to U.S. dollars and U.S. government bonds is approaching its highest level in three years." It should have read: "the 125 basis-point gap."

Peter Blaik,
Salomon Brothers Inc.,
New York City

Embargo on aid

The article "Let's make a deal" (World, May 20) stresses how bad life is in Cuba, (lets leave it up to the reader to determine why). The main reason in the US-controlled U.S. embargo on economic, medical and food supplies. That American foreign policy—McDonald's for Vietnam, where 27,000 U.S. servicemen died, and the same for China with its untold human rights record—dictates that Cuban children must waste their noses to conserve paper, and citizens must live up for food.

T. D. Noland,
Nanaimo, B.C.

Pilots and ice

I was pleased to read your article "Mountain memorials" (Opening Road) in the June 27 issue. The memorial is lovely. Unfortunately, my suggestion that the crew were "burdened" after flying the aircraft to "900 ft above sea level" when nothing could be further from the truth. The pilots, Capt. John Goss and First Officer Terry Morris, were determined to return their aircraft to safety after experiencing severe ice conditions and losing two engines.

F. D. Morris,
Retired RCAF/Canada flight dispatcher,
Gatineau, Quebec, B.C.



Your heart beats
faster. Your spirits
soar. You're giddy with
excitement. (And you've merely
seen the skyline.)

For a week, a weekend, or
even a day, you're going to be a
part of it. New York, New York.

This summer, there's more
than ever before waiting to tickle
these little-town blues
away.

To tell
you everything that's going on



Have you ever said, "One day I'll eat in the best restaurants in New York?" Well, from June 13 until June 17, whether you fancy Northern Italian, Southern French, or a steak worthy of the Old West, you can have a full-course lunch for just \$39.94. And you guessed it—the details are in the guide.

Even if you're just looking

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fashion to
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finest hotels. And about what's
happening amidst the
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Broadway.

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York favorites,
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Liberty or the
Empire State
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Ultimate sacrifice

On June 6 ("D-Day remembered," Cover), I attended the D-Day memorial service in Ottawa. Being only 20 years old, I couldn't possibly claim to understand how the soldiers felt or what they went through. But watching the service was unlike my feeling I've ever experienced: it was a bittersweet, chilling and very patriotic moment. Could not help thinking of those who lost relatives during the Second World War—and of those who paid the ultimate sacrifice for their country. When the Last Post was played, I cried. When the O Canada part, I could have sworn my heart stopped.

Perrin Green,
Ottawa



Martin: A honouring, chilling and patriotic moment*

11). After cutting out support for cultural institutions, public broadcasting, official languages, human rights commissions, research councils and women's groups, there would be precious little left of those things that contribute to our quality of life here in Canada. Back to the drawing board, please, Mr. Francis.

Elizabeth Craig MacKenzie,
Brampton

Please get this straight: you pay Father-
Lighthill to play the tourney and not knock
everything about the country he is supposed
to be reporting to? Please, where do I sign up?

Guy Baker,
Toronto

Let me get this straight: you pay Father-
Lighthill to play the tourney and not knock

everything about the country he is supposed
to be reporting to? Please, where do I sign up?

Heather McGraw-Hill,
Markham, Ont.

We must be careful not to spend silly
money on things like this.

America needs to be a better
country.

Patricia Jones, St. Catharines

Hiring practices

I wish to comment on your article "Man
hiring sex slaves" (Ottawa Citizen, June
10). As a former day care worker, I find the
notion that "a national registry of people con-
victed of sexually abusing children could
help to prevent schools and child care cen-
ters from knowingly hiring offenders" to be
highly misguided. We have so much more to
fear from abusers already within these institu-
tions who have yet to be caught.

Walter Daemert,
Kingston, Ont.

One had The Molson Companies Ltd.
president and chief executive officer
Mike Colleto did not display clear per-
ception and good judgment on the national
debt when he was federal deputy minister of finance. ("Our debt is at an unsafe
level," The Nation's Business, June
20). But I believe my real reason for the
bounce and prime ministers who should
have caused an atheist caught uttering the
"holy" word, am I spot. We would not be
at the economic mess we are in today if
they did.

J.Z. Baker,
Vancouver

Hockey buff

This is one Canadian, and I'm sure I'm not
alone, who cannot sit idly by and let
Fred Bruest, who definitely hails from a
"confidence in decline," suggest that hockey is
nothing more than "gracilla winter." ("It's
that talk, never a sign of the times," An
American View, June 26). I'm offended by
his distorted portrayal of this majestic sport.

Peter Stojanov,
Toronto

The chips are down

I'd like to comment on a misnaming in the
May 30 cover story entitled "Tribal enter-
prise," which states that the province of
New Brunswick has agreed to negotiate
with the Woodstock First Nation to allow
for the opening of the "potatoe's first abo-
riginal casino." I'd like to point out that this
is an agreement to negotiate a grand bargain.
The province of New Brunswick has
not authorized the operation of casinos, on
or off reserves.

Robert Turner,
Fredericton

Diane Francis's recommended way of
dealing with the budget deficit is over-
simplified and rather frightening ("Shaking
the deficit—but two burns," Column, June
10).

By David Ward,
Brampton, Ont.

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There are 30 different products from Amway in this photo. (The other 5000 or so wouldn't fit.)

Our powerful, household cleaning products with biodegradable surfactants are most likely stored elsewhere in the home. But, you can still spot these other Amway items: breakfast cereal, vitamins, dog food, coolwear, and more. In fact, virtually everything in sight could be obtained through Amway and its catalogues — from the Mr. Coffee® coffee maker to the sunline telephone. It's clear to see why Amway is one of the largest direct marketing companies in the world. By the way, there is one thing you can't see in the photo above...our money-back, 100% satisfaction guarantee. (But it's there.)



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OPENING NOTES

The game of divorce, TV-style

Divorce is a dramatic solution," says Bob Brown of Action Time Television in Manchester, England, with the barest hint of a sympathetic tone. "But our game might take some of the sting out." If you win, that is. Action Time's solution to gastronomic trauma is to bring divorcing partners out of the courtroom, solo and in a television studio stage to let them play it out for the family assets. The latest TV crossover of private life, *Divorce Me*, is the brainchild of Johnny Wood, a 23-year-old media studies graduate who passed his idea along to British game show guru Stephen Leslie, whose other shows include a *Dating Game* knock-off called *Love at First Sight*. On *Divorce Me*, couples will first answer general-knowledge questions to win specific household items. But one round will require the evidence to judge which party was most pet-peeved by the other, based upon previous interactions about how rotten the spouse in question behaved. The "winners" will get the losing share of the marital goods—after, of course, signing a waiver whaling the show any blame as the way things turned out. While the show is not expected to air far under six months, Leslie has already sold it to Spanish television and has had inquiries from Indian producers. And long-time critic the show for making her eye of broken hearts. Brown maintains that "we don't want to add to the trauma" of divorce. Still, he points out, "everything has its lighter side."



Simpson, wife Nicole in October, a photo plaque, a last hurrah

The O. J. collection

A casual viewer O. J. Simpson may not be Mr. Popularity these days. But he sure is—of Mr. Notoriety. And that has led to something of a quiet industry dealing in O. J. Simpson collectibles. In Buffalo, where Simpson failed for nine years with the NFL's Bills, Paul Krantz, sales representative of the All-American Sports Cards Service, says that the run on Simpson football cards—the store had 10 in stock—started the day after the widely talented poker face through Los Angeles. "We pretty much sold out that first Saturday," says Krantz, who hasn't seen anything since. Pete Rose was accused of baseball

tactics Simpson sweating through a key of Playbills. The video was produced before the death of Nicole Simpson and Ronald Goldman, but Playboy is clearly reluctant to be associated with the deceased O. J. Now, the video is in the vault, never to see the light of day—except. Word is that bootleg versions are making the rounds in Los Angeles, and have even been sent to tabloid TV shows, who have so far refused to give it air time. One source who has seen the video said that O. J. contains some inappropriate material—including Simpson remarking how a penicillin exercise "really gets the blood flowing."

BEST-SELLERS

FICITION

1. *The Giver*, Lois Lowry (2)
2. *The Chosen*, Leon Uris (1)
3. *The Greming*, Connie McCullough (2)
4. *The Bridges of Madison County*, Robert Weller (10)
5. *The Pill of Saul*, Farley Fugard (2)
6. *The Street Diaries*, Cecil Shindzi (5)
7. *A Wrap in the World*, F. X. McRae (2)
8. *It's Not for Keeps*, Sue Grafton (7)
9. *A Discovery of Witches*, Emily Winds (5)
10. *The Almond*, Clark Cow

J.J. Johnson and

NONFICTION

1. *In the Kitchen with Bosch*, Eric Zollinger (2)
2. *Kate Are Worth It*, Kristen Carpenter (6)
3. *Always the Love*, Paul Prudhomme (2)
4. *The Apprentice*, Bob Woodward (2)
5. *A Journey Through Economic Times*, John Kenneth Galbraith
6. *Moving Beyond Violence*, Gloria Steinem (2)
7. *100 Best American Short Stories* (2)
8. *Endorsed by the Light*, Betty Carter (2)
9. *Strong Medicine*, Michael Pollan and Carol Baden (15)
10. *A Natural History of Love*, Diane Ackerman

Compiled by Eric Schaefer

A trade in funny money

In the economic premier cooker of modern day Hong Kong, there are bound to be winners and losers. Last month, police in the British Crown colony arrested someone for part of a scheme to pawn off 1988 Persian 100s, rendered useless after their design was changed three years ago, as Canadian money. According to police, the scheme is increasingly common, with 34 names reported so far, totaling \$200,000. Taking advantage of recent currency speculation among the big boys, scalpers typically offer an exchange rate of \$2 Canadian for every four

or five Hong Kong dollars—bettering the official 1-to-5.6 rate of exchange. The premium Canadian bills are, of course, getting, yet many have little for the play. The reason: "Everybody has heard of Canada, but nobody ever sees the money," says police Capt. Steve Tarnett. "Once Canadians use US dollars abroad," he adds, "many tourists are familiar only with Chinese cash and, for them, the words in the Persian paper mean nothing." Tarnett says, "somebody should bring over real Canadian dollars so that people can see what they look like."

The psychic connection

The testimonial is not exactly what a clairvoyant might expect, that there it is. Alice Christie's name in the middle of a half-light paid advertisement for John Jay Fritz's Allstate "psychic analyzer" JoJo Savard. In star readings and a celestial burst of blonde hair, JoJo promises insights into life and love for \$450 a session from 200 phone psychics. Since June, JoJo has been playing on 15 channels across the country. But an instant audience favorite is a tribute from the True Believers with Beethoven lettered engraving: "Joyce, the careers goes on April 15 letter." These four words, written in cursive, are the only ones that turn out so well in your prediction, after years try, that you had better become Prince Mammy," the letter reads. It seems that in 1884, years after Christie had quit politics, JoJo dreamed of her stop a white



Surveillance: Christie had her doubts

dog. She failed to tell him that he would be prime minister in 1983. "He said, 'No way,'" Savard recalls. "He wasn't a believer." This spring, the psychic wrote to Alice Christie and asked for a confirmation of her prediction. Last week, the Prime Minister's Office was stunned by the news that Mrs. Christie was being honored as a participant in a psychic hotline. But spokesperson Peter Donolo later confirmed that she had pressed "a standard response button."

In Savard, "this is no way constitutes any kind of whole legitimate," he says. Mean while, rightists—those who never, never, never consider a thing like that without her permission!—Bentley, who now represents the Christians to worry about political fallout. After all, JoJo now predicts that the Prime Minister will be in office for eight years.

POP MOVIES

The movies in Canada, ranked according to box-office receipts during the seven days that ended on June 30. (In brackets: number of screens/weeks showing.)

1. <i>The Lion King</i> (200)	...20,433,400
2. <i>Speed</i> (200)	...20,081,400
3. <i>Walt Disney's</i> (2)	...14,184,000
4. <i>The Firm</i> (205)	...10,443,000
5. <i>Four Weddings and a Funeral</i> (171)	...10,206,000
6. <i>What's Eating Gertie?</i> (74)	...5,649,100
7. <i>City Slickers 2</i> (24)	...2,000,000
8. <i>Monk</i> (174)	...597,400
9. <i>Aladdin</i> (200)	...500,000
10. <i>Lone Justice</i> (142)	...320,000

(Globe and Mail circulation) DATA: RBC

PASSAGES

SUSPENDED: Argentine soccer superstar Diego Maradona, 31, using a "cocktail" of banned substances drugs, by the international football association after a modulus win last year after a World Cup appearance in Delta Maradona, who was suspended from soccer for 15 months in 1991 for cocaine use, has banned from the quadrangular tournament and could be banned from soccer for life pending a further investigation. The **TRAIT**: David's son's combination of the stolid aristocrat Maradona, who is an ardent atheist in Italy, and a son on a charge of drug trafficking, and **ALLEGORY**: owns the Italian government; \$23 million in illegal taxes, led Argentina to the World Cup title in 1986. He was appearing as his fourth *Goal* journalist and was about to play in a record 22nd World Cup games when he was suspended.

INDUCTED: Dancer Evelyn Hart, 27, former federal liberal cabinet minister and High Commissioner to Britain Donald Macdonald, 82, chess champion Raymond Lemire, 74, and educator Jean-Guy Paquet, 56, as counterparts—the highest rank—but the Order of Canada, by Gov. Gen. Romano Romano, is down. The four are among 75 appointments to the order. Among the new members were comedian Martin Short, 40, and former hockey great Frank Mahovlich, 56.

RAMPED: U.S. writer Tonya Harding, 23, from competing for 10 years for her part in a coverup following an assault last January on her nemesis Nancy Kerrigan, 24, which prevented Kerrigan from competing in the American national championships, was by Harding by a special U.S. Figure Skating Association panel meeting in Colorado Springs, Colo. The panel, which cited Harding for "a clear disregard for fairness, good sportsmanship and ethical behavior," also stripped her of the U.S. title.

REMOVED: Retired police officer Gordon Donnan, 58, \$4,000 for doing a court-ordered public sex act on Karla Homolka's daughter trial, by an Ontario Court judge or Gorham Donnan, publicly distributed board informed about her trial at the deaths of two teenage girls going to St. Catharines, Ont., area.

REBUSED: Former *Entertainment* Jim Zorn, 23, charged in 1989 of stealing \$10 million from his father, trust fund in a halfway house in Asheville, N.C. Zorn, whose 20-year marriage to Tommy Page Hoffer ended in divorce in 1990, was serving an eight-year term in a Georgia federal prison.

the rat race.

THE GRIND.

THE GO, GO, GO. THE GO, GO, GO.

OF THE NEVER
ENDS

the roller coaster

THE DAY IN, THE DAY OUT

The Boost.



When there aren't enough hours in the day to do everything, something always gets left out. And often, that last priority is perhaps the most important one — nutrition.

That's why there's Boost Nutritional Drink. Fortified with 22 essential nutrients, Boost is high in protein and contains 235 calories of wholesome

food energy. It's convenient nutrition you can enjoy anytime, in spite of your hectic schedule. And it's available in 6 delicious flavours.

So even when you're on the go-go-go, don't go without the nutrition you can't afford to miss. Boost — with total nutrition in one simple serving, it's an easy way to help you keep up the pace.

COLUMN



The tyranny of modern-day feminism

BY BARBARA AMIEL

In the early 1990s, I lived in a women's residence on the University of Toronto campus. Men were not allowed inside, and at night the sidewalks would be filled with couples desperately exploring. Today, most residences are coed. Harshest satire being what it is, some of the sidewalk passers are now inclined to more comfortable surroundings.

So it was that recently in one such residence somewhere in Canada, a man and a woman sat doing yoga exercises together in the common room and visitors evolved into a more intimate situation in the room upstairs. Having initially evaded each other just short of full intercourse, the woman left the man's room and then asked herself how she could possibly have let this happen—a feeling many of us have had after going out with someone we later decide wasn't worth the trouble. Her response was imaginative: she decided the man had used hypnosis to lure her to participate in the encounter.

The police arrested the male瑜伽和

chiropractor with sexual assault. Even the prosecutor charged—which is still under way—the woman admitted that any observer would have thought she was voluntarily participating in the sexual activity.

The male P.D.P. student, who had an criminal record but never committed a book about hypnosis or asked a course so as it might give him leverage for bragging in some kind of a trace himself. One of his bail conditions is that he cannot enter any university residence or building after 6 p.m. This stops him from entering his own bedroom and she prevents him from evening work in the university library.

Ever since George de Moustier's novel *Tilly* about a young woman under the manic influence of Sennigah, there has been a body of popular fiction in which evil people hypnotize their victims and make them perform unnatural acts. Perhaps Canadian police forces only read pop fiction, but one might have expected the Crown attorneys in this

case to be familiar with the vast body of expert evidence that human beings under hypnosis cannot be made to perform acts contrary to their will. The female undergraduate could then have been told to push up with her life-threatening choice of getting a B.

The real reason of cases like this is Canadian. Each one is a lesson in the need for complexity of human psychology. Consider, for example, speculate hypothetically on the complicated feelings of the young woman above, who perhaps went too far with a clasp her friends thought little of and then wished that she might be the butt of jokes in her residence. But the man is living proof, and all men have actually been convicted, in circumstances that would have been heaped against out of court when citizens were still prevalent in Canada.

A telling case is that of a young Canadian couple who lived together for two years until the woman's bizarre behavior became too much for the boyfriend. Last year, she charged him with 17 counts of sexual assault and rape. During the preliminary examination, the complainant explained that she was really a European aristocrat and not the person she behaved herself to be. When the likely accused

the parents of her boyfriend of deliberately injuring a friend of hers in a motor accident, the Crown attorney finally realized there was a problem. But instead of instantly changing her with perjury, they tried to force the accused male to sign a bond of peace to stay away from her. It was four months before the Crown dropped the charges.

More revealing in this during pretrial hearings, the woman's串连指控 of misconduct against virtually everyone including the Crown attorney and the police. She poleaxed she sensed of sexual misconduct had a hearing under the Police Act (her bond was suspended). Clearly, this was a highly disturbed woman. But the authorities were paralyzed. The feminist reign of terror in Canada is such that it is better to proceed with charges of sexual assault that are patently false than risk letting worth it support is withdrawn from a so-called victim. How did we arrive at this state?

During the mid-1970s, the feminists told us that Western culture was an oppressive system designed to keep women in servitude. The feminists attacked patterns of courtship and the family. Male culture was denounced as inherently sexist. In response, Canada's Criminal Code was changed. Rape was replaced by the charge of sexual assault. This meant that no woman to a woman that she did not like (whether at the time or later) could be charged with the very specific and serious act of rape. Men making passes were in trouble. Up to then, a pass did not count as an assault unless it continued after being firmly rebuffed. But these changes laid the groundwork for women to decide next morning whether they had liked the man of the night before.

The whole situation changed. Most women remained sensible, but some took advantage of their new and terrible power. These days, female complainants come to court with two sets of lawyers—two even from each. "Women rights" organizations as the radical-feminist Barbra Seidler Commissarose Chace and the Crown attorney's office. The loss of legitimacy such that most decisions in Ontario no longer go to prison with sexual assault charges we now made by committee rather than the responsible Crown attorney. An ordinary practice judge can now be charged no costs for accused guilty, et cetera. Friends, female Crown attorneys and female officers are good, efficient, decent. Some are worse than others. This reign of terror is their agenda. Some of them are the same women (and men) who sponsored such notorious measures as pay and employment equality and now are at the forefront of the anti-men movement mentioned earlier.

Meanwhile, good Canadians who found the human condition praiseworthy while the horrors of McDonald's or Nazism were going on do nothing. "What did you do, Mayor?" Canadian children will ask just a decade or two ago, "when men were imprisoned and repudiated, shamed in Canada's Feminist Salons?" I know what I will say: but what, dear reader, will you say?

The Offer.

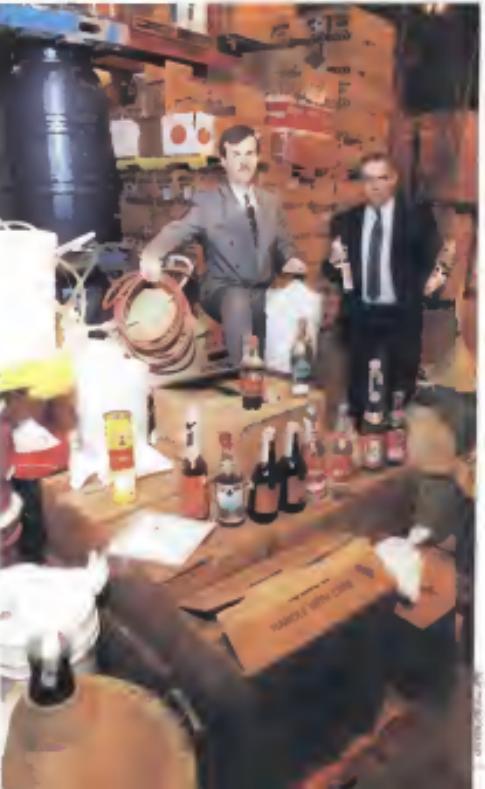
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RISKY BUSINESS

Tax-weary Canadians help support a boom in smuggled alcohol

Kenneth Kestane has a new job. And just like his old job, it's dangerous. Kestane, a burly Manitoba, is a veteran of smuggling: a silvery, strip of St. Lawrence River shoreline in eastern Ontario opposite the Montreal Malbaie reserve. The Liberal government's decision to slash tobacco taxes in February almost wiped out the market for cheap illegal cigarettes that once poured through Almonte. And undeterred, smugglers like Kestane have quietly switched to running alcohol out of the reserve, which straddles the Ontario, Quebec and U.S. borders. And as illegal cigarettes did, their new product has found a ready market with tax-weary Canadians. Last week at Almonte, the trade in illegal alcohol appeared to be booming. Basic carrying boats of booze crossed the river, and trucks delivering distilled alcohol rolled through the reserve. Kestane was in a boastful mood as he waited to make another run through smugglers' alley. "When cigarettes died down, [smugglers] left," said Kestane. "We just moved into another industry."

Not since Prohibition in the United States six decades ago has so much illegal alcohol flowed across the border. But unlike the 1920s, when Canadian made fortunes smuggling booze into the United States, this time the customers in drinking into Canada. In fact, officials at the Liquor Control Board of Ontario (LCBO), the largest purveyor of beverage alcohol in North America, estimate that nearly \$600 million in illegal wine and spirits were consumed in Ontario in 1993, up \$50 million from the previous year. And Quebec Liquor Corp. officials calculate that \$500 million worth of illegal booze was purchased in that province last year. The growth in the illegal trade, which now costs governments across Canada almost \$1 billion a year in lost tax revenues, has been explosive. In 1993, police seized nearly 425,000 litres of smuggled alcohol, up from just 7,000 litres in 1988. And while police on both sides of the border have stepped up their fight against the modern day rumrunners, they have barely slowed the illegal trade. Scott Ontario Provincial Police (SOPP) Insp. Chris Lewis: "While we're making one seizure, three more are getting by."



To kill the illegal trade, Canadian distillers want the federal and provincial governments to cut alcohol taxes. According to the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), most of the alcohol being smuggled into Canada is manufactured by numerous small U.S. distillers. As a result, Ronald Yellows, president of the Ottawa-based Association of Canadian Distillers, says the industry is rapidly losing both market share and jobs. In fact, he estimates that four million cases containing 12,000 bottles of illegal liquor—or 25 per cent of the legal market—are consumed in Canada each year. But he said that while some Quebec liquor board officials have proposed cutting alcohol taxes, the Ontario government strongly opposes any tax concession. SOPP said Yellows: "If the politicians don't do something, we will lose the industry completely."

The growing threat to the alcohol industry is clearly evident at Almonte. Last October, a special OPP and RCMP task force was established to fight organized smuggling in the Cornwall area. And Lewis, the senior OPP official with the task force, said that since the end of the illegal tobacco market, police have been seizing increasing amounts of alcohol. In May, officers with the task force seized about 10,300 1.7 litre bottles of alcohol, with a street value of \$350,000. Up until May, police had been averaging about 2,000 bottles per month. But Lewis said that represents little more than 10 per cent of illegal alcohol flowing through smugglers' alley. Kenneth, who lives in the Mohawk reserve at Kahnawake, east of Montreal's South Shore, told *Maclean's* that he can earn as much as \$100 per ton carrying alcohol between Cornwall and Montreal. And like many Mohawks, Kenneth says they have the right to move smuggled alcohol across the border, because they are a sovereign nation (SOPP), to make sure he is not caught in the random police checks. Kenneth has boasted up the importance of his role to hide the fact that he is carrying a heavy load. "They would like to jail us all over," said Kenneth. "It's still risk, but we can get through."

The risk of being caught is also mitigated by the potentially huge profits to be made on alcohol. One veteran smuggler living on the Six Nations Reserve near Hamilton told *Maclean's* that smuggling booze can be even more lucrative than smuggling tobacco. His staff package illegal cigarettes to be mailed to clients in British Columbia, where



Almonte:
Smugglers
investigates
with smuggled
alcohol
(opposite)
huge profits

tobacco taxes have not been cut. He took out a calculator and quickly added up how much money he could make selling bootleg beer. As he did, he laughingly stated the simple economics underpinning the illegal trade. "In the United States," he said, "beer is cheaper than water."

This is almost true. American distilled distillers sell a case of 120 1.7 litre bottles of vodka, rye whiskey or rum for as little as \$30 a case. By the time it arrives on the Ontario doorstep at Cornwall, outside the reserve, it fetches nearly \$100 a case, or about \$15 per bottle. It is sold to restaurants and bars for \$50 a bottle—a 100 per cent markup over the original \$6-per-bottle price. By comparison, a 1.7 litre bottle of Seagram vodka sold for \$45 in Ontario liquor stores last week. According to the former director of smuggling, as they gain more experience moving走私 across the border they will be able to bring even more booze into Canada. "Give them access to us," said the smuggler. "They will have more resources to work with."

Turning cheap American booze into big profits in Canada has also led for some sophisticated smuggling into the trade. Unlike Quebec, these smugglers openly cross the Canadian border with transport trucks loaded with illegal alcohol. Mark Rains, director and resources program manager with ATF's intelligence division in Washington, said the agency has documented a staggeringly increase in the number of exports from small American distilleries to Canada. In some instances, Rains said, distillers fill orders from smugglers who produce false customs documents that say the alcohol is being carried to a third country through Canadian ports. While smuggling alcohol through Canada is legal, Rains said the smugglers rarely reach their stated destination. Instead, it is diverted to warehouses in Canada where the loads are broken up and sold via bars and individuals across the country.

The site has cracked down on the small distilleries, but Rains said that has only made the smugglers more creative. In some cases, smugglers are now asking the distillers to deliver the alcohol to bonded warehouses in the United States. By doing so, the distillers are moved further down the smuggling chain and further away from ATF investigators. Then, to complete the picture, the booze is removed from the warehouses and shipped around the United States before it is finally delivered to Canada. In one case, ATF agents followed two trucks for 5,000 km from Food River, Ont., to a Quebec bar crossing at a southern New York state.

At the same time, hundreds of smaller, less sophisticated smugglers across Canada, who also cut their teeth in the cigarette smuggling trade, are now switching to alcohol. In most cases, they purchase cheap booze at liquor stores in the United States and move it into Canada at remote unpatrolled border points. Col Williams Appling, who is with the ATF's main division in Little Rock, Ark., said that until recently no one in the detachment could remember sending anyone for smuggling alcohol. But last month, when officers pulled a van over after it crossed an unpatrolled border point, they discovered it was carrying 175 cases of alcohol. A few days later, they recovered 200 cases of smuggled liquor in Minnesota. The smugglers likely loaded up on cheap U.S. vodka, rum and rye in Nevada and, according to Appling, the alcohol was probably going to be sold at special events, such as weddings. Added Appling: "We're looking at a lot of border now."

Once in the country, the illegal booze—whether brought in by individuals or major smuggling rings—is being widely distributed through an informal network of bootleggers.

At the Six Nations reserve, a smuggler sold

Markus that he has customers who regularly drive hundreds of miles to load up their cars with cases of illegal alcohol. They in turn sell the booze in nightclubs and roll leagues at work. Peter also says illegal alco-

is being sold out of the hands of car dealerships parking lots or at large sporting events. But because the networks are so far east, says Wyman Saenger, a spokesman for the six-to-eight customers and excuse living in Winnipeg, and they are difficult to track. "It's viewed as a victimless crime," said Saenger. "That makes it difficult to get police interest."

The same informal network also distributes unopened boxes to bars and restaurants across Canada. Police say midwives representing the smugglers often become regular customers, and they usually know that they know someone who sells cheap liquor. The problem appears to be growing. In 1992, importers with the Ontario Liquor Licensing Board charged 279 bars with selling illegal alcohol. The number charged jumped to 388 in 1993 and continues to rise. Legitimate bar owners resent the unfair competitive power of cheap liquor "it's like an infinite Jerry on there," said David Munro, owner of Toronto's trendy Madison Avenue Pub. "You can't see them, but we know they are lurking up."

Individual bars have been forced to negotiate with their off-license and bar owners, many of whom are constantly on the edge of bankruptcy, survival—including credit—but the LBO does not. "You don't have to pay right away and they deliver," observed Ontario Restaurant Association president Paul Oliver drily. "The LBO doesn't die either of those things."

Despite the surge in bootleg smuggling, Vellino said the alcohol industry has been unable to convince federal and provincial politicians to cut taxes—which typically account for about 60 per cent of the retail price of a bottle of beer across Canada. In the case of auto manufacturers, ease officials could easily measure the extent of the problem because the Canadian manufacturers sold their product legally in the United States where smugglers promptly brought it back into Canada. But because the bulk of the unregulated alcohol is being produced in the United States, the industry is having difficulty proving the extent of the problem. "The taxes are killing the industry," maintains Vellino. "The politicians have a choice to make."

To test the view of the Ontario government, which insists that the problem should be dealt with by clamping down on alcohol smugglers—not giving out credits, as the Quebec government, which bought out its tax on cigarettes last year, has reduced taxes on beer. In March, the Quebec legislature passed a bill proposed by Finance Minister André Boisvert, which carries fines up to \$5,000 a bottle. Vellino said that he met with Boisvert two weeks ago to discuss the tax cut. He added that Boisvert intended to raise the issue at a meeting of federal and provincial finance ministers in Vancouver last week. In the meantime, Kenzie and his crew of other smugglers like him will continue to fudge police across Canada.

TONI FENNEL

Atlantic showdown

By now, the score is panned and predictable: saga-watching practitioners marching in front of a resplendent building, a bearded man wearing wire-rimmed glasses and a green sweater, a host of expert reporters like a veteran firefighter defending his office. Dr. Henry Margenstern arrived in Fredericton last week to perform the first abortion at his newly opened clinic—and to test the polit-

ical waters New Brunswick has still bypassed freezing-abortion choices.

Margenstern has run with varying degrees of resistance in Atlantic Canada. Newfoundland Premier Clyde Wallis allowed a clinic to open in St. John's in 1990. But the abortion crusader had to wage a long, protracted legal battle against the Nova Scotia government in the early 1990s to open a Halifax facility.

Now, he has again turned to the courts to force the last holdout provinces to soften their abortion laws. As far back as 1986, New Brunswick Premier Frank McKenna wouldn't budge, insisting that the "right of life" be left to God and to open a clinic in Fredericton. Now, however, abortion is only rarely performed at only three government-approved hospitals. At the same time, the Trudeau doctor last fall asked the New Brunswick Court of Queen's Bench to declare the province's abortion law unconstitutional because it unfairly restricted a woman's access to the procedure. And he seemed unlikely last week when the provincial government went on the offensive and moved the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New Brunswick to temporarily restrict his medical license.

"This is not a legal case; let there be no doubt of that,"

said Margenstern, who pleaded with McKenna to "allow the absolute New Brunswick migration."

The strategy appears sound in Prince Edward Island, where Dermot Lucey has recently called on the government to end its refusal to pay for abortions at private clinics. Under current law, the Island government pays for abortions only when medically necessary and provided they are performed in a hospital. In fact, getting an abortion in the land of Sir Winston Churchill's golden age is impossible since no Island hospital will perform abortions. P.E.I. women must travel to other provinces for the procedure. Some Islanders, at least, want to keep it this way. Last week, a group of demonstrators, some hearing助产士, gathered outside the courthouse where Margenstern's challenge was being heard—proof that his days on the front lines of the abortion battle are far from over.

JOHN DEMONT / Nipkow



Margenstern: "This is a legal clinic"

cal will of one of the last provinces formally opposing terminating abortion choices. He threw a couple of perfunctory verbal jabs at the handful of anti-abortion practitioners marching in front of the two-story wood frame building. Then he proposed a stay-and-see meeting with his legal opponents at the New Brunswick government, which he vowed to fight to keep in place. "Nobody wants women in New Brunswick to have to go elsewhere with such a small country to get a medical procedure which they should get at their own doorstep," he declared.

The timing of Margenstern's arrival in Fredericton was fitting—the 25th anniversary of the legalization of abortion in Canada. Margenstern—who was bornmark can in 1956 and 1955 before the Supreme Court of Canada that helped to overturn the legality of sterilization—marked the anniversary with anger rather than ceremony. On the same day he performed his first five abortions in Fredericton, his lawyer, Anne Dermot, won in a Charlottetown courtroom challenging the government of Prince Ed-

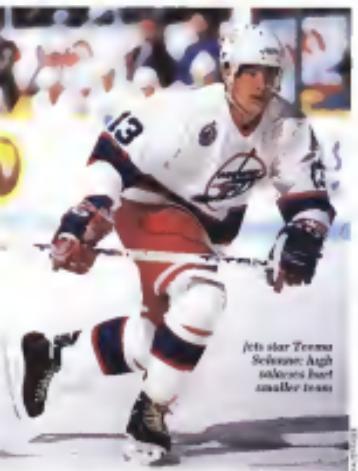
Skating on thin ice

The Jets will stay in Winnipeg—for now

Forget the national unity crisis. Never mind the gritty financial markets. Last week, Manitoba were preoccupied with a more immediate challenge: how to keep the National Hockey League's Winnipeg Jets from fleeing the province. As the June 30 deadline approached for the city and the province to decide on the wisdom of spending millions of taxpayer dollars to construct the Jets' private owners not to expand the team, the fate of the NHL franchise dominated the front pages of newspapers, sports radio shows and commanded the peripheral attention of everyone from Premier Gary Johnson to Health Minister Melville Lieb. Answering the senior Manitobans in the first place, after several days of intense negotiations, the parties agreed to a complex deal that, if everything goes right, could see the team stay put—a prospect that elated cheering Manitobans, who had no desire to enter a provincial election expected early next year, as the news was let the Jets slip through his fingers. Declared the Premier: "I think we've now got all the right track."

Last week's landmark deal marked the latest chapter in Winnipeg's sometimes star-crossed love affair with a hockey team. Like other teams in smaller Canadian cities, the Jets cannot count on lucrative television revenues. They are also saddled with a 50-year-old hockey arena that boasts none of the luxury box suites that larger franchises can boast to corporate clients for upwards of \$200,000 each for a season. At the same time, the Jets must meet a payroll that reflects the fact that the average salary in the NHL—last conducted in annual players' draft last week—had tripled over the past few years to \$550,000 annually.

In an earlier bid to bring the Jets from moving to more profitable pastures, the city of Manitoba and the province, which together are 36 per cent of the cost, agreed in 1991 to cover all losses incurred by the Jets over the following six years—a deal that threatened to cost taxpayers more than \$80 million. That agreement also gave the two levels of government until next week to either come up with a plan for a new hockey arena or to



Jets star Teemu Selanne skates hard in a smaller team

buy the remaining shares in the team for \$82 million. Otherwise, the few private owners were free to sell to the highest bidder. Six days before the deadline, a government-commissioned report concluded that, for the financials to make even a "marginally" margin of profit, the owners must handroll a new \$15-million arena. Johnson quickly rejected that option. A disgruntled Jets' season ticket holder, the Premier gleefully told reporters that "the chances are looking pretty bleak" that the Jets would remain in Winnipeg.

In a city with a good backup history—in 1996 the Winnipeg Jets became the first team outside Montreal to win the Stanley Cup—Johnson's comments set off a flurry of soul-searching. An worthy friend publicly that the loss of the NHL franchise would be "a real gap, a real loss for us in terms of the statement we make in a city." On the other hand, University of Winnipeg economics professor

Carl Boldt, a member of an ad hoc group called This Is, which opposes any government bailout of the Jets, commented that "in the northern markets like Winnipeg lack the great corporate clustering needed to support an NHL team." Richard Clutter, the host of a popular sports radio show, reported that about two-thirds of his callers agreed that the team must pay its own way.

The administrative deal reached last week showed that politicians are handling their advice-up-to-a-point. It gives a group of local investors the option of buying out the private owners in the Jets, while team president Barry Shashouan agrees to hold off on moving the franchise for at least the next 20 years. Still, the city and the province remain on the hook for any losses the team incurs while playing in Winnipeg during the next three years. And the ultimate financial viability of the Jets depends on a number of contingency scenarios, including hypothetical agreements by the NHL to cap players' salaries and to share revenues from the larger franchises.

In short, Winnipeg hockey fans will continue to live with the kind of uncertainty that has haunted supporters of the once-greatly beloved Oilers over the past two years. This year of the Stanley Cup champion Oilers begins in the 1996-97 NHL season following the departure of the NHL's top-flight division to trade an arena.

Peter Podolny's decision to trade an arena largely paid off players. An increase in attendance prices has translated into increased revenue, which has reportedly increased by 10 per cent over the last two years. Last week, after the latest in a series of financial difficulties exposed, the parties involved still sounded willing to put together a deal that would give Podolny what he wanted—enduring cash to upgrade the Oilers' home arena and all the revenue it generates—in exchange for a long-term commitment to keep the team in Edmonton. "We'll keep it," said Podolny. "People are fed up with it and they are blushing. We've got to get this thing sorted out." Get used to it, Winnipeg: the dice are just beginning to roll.



Podolny: "We'll keep it"

BRAD BRIGGSMITH
DONALD MUGGIELMI / Winnipeg

Canada NOTES

ATLANTIC WOES

Despite four years of studying the decline of the northern cod off Newfoundland, economists are still unable to determine why the species is in such a depleted state. A report released by the department of fisheries and oceans said that, even after recent federal restrictions imposed on East Coast fishing, cod stocks are at just three per cent of their 1998 level and continue to decline in 1999.

CUTTING IMMIGRATION

Quebec will accept only 40,000 immigrants per year in 1994 and 1995—a drop of more than 20,000 annually from the objective set in a federal government agreement on immigration, chief. Géraldine, the Quebec minister responsible for immigration, blamed the cuts on problems with integrating immigrants into Quebec's language and culture, high unemployment, and the reluctance of employers to move to Quebec before a possible referendum on independence.

HEALTH EMERGENCY

Manitoba Health Minister Jim McIvor said that contaminated water is causing a health emergency in the northern Manitoba native community of Pukaskwaan, but insisted that it is up to federal authorities to clean up. Manitoba's chief medical officer has reported that a sewage treatment system on the 1,780-member reserve actually increases the level of bacterial contamination. Residents have suffered from recurring outbreaks of salmonella and hepatitis A.

ADDICTED TO GAMBLING?

An American addiction expert and government across Canada are looking on gambling as riding as an alternative to raising taxes. David Jacobs, vice-president of the U.S. National Council on Problem Gambling, told a conference in Edmonton that the revenue from gambling, which governments now rely on to play for social programs, will diminish as the competition for gambling dollars increases.

CASH FOR BEATING

A Winnipeg woman won \$79,000 in damages from her former husband for beating her. Marjorie Simpson, 46, was attacked by her husband in 1989. He lurched into her apartment, dragged her through the flights of stairs, and tried to slash her throat. She was left with a broken shoulder and cuts on her own hand. Lawyer said she was the first Manitoba to successfully sue over domestic violence. Krings got 18 months for aggravated assault and was paroled earlier.

IN THE SPIRIT: Easter Dooms, 14, of Kitchener, Ont., proudly waves the flag during Canada Day celebrations on Parliament Hill. Starting with a sunrise ceremony in its 150th year, Canadians from coast to coast turned out to mark the country's 127th birthday. "Canadians know this is the best country in the world," Prime Minister Jean Chrétien told thousands of cheering people in the national capital. "They see how much we have accomplished and what a great future we have."

'The system failed'

A one-man inquiry blamed overworked staff and political pressure for the intransigent department's failure to deport a Jamaican-born man who is charged in the June 16 shooting death of Toronto police Const. Todd Baylis. Ian Glen, an associate deputy minister of immigration, was asked to examine why 52-year-old Clinton Gayle, who was ordered deported in 1991 after committing several crimes, was never forced to leave the country. After a brief period of detention in 1992, Gayle, who has lived in Canada since he was 16, was released by an immigration and refugee board adjudicator. The department soon lost track of him.

Glen reported that in late 1993 and 1993 the immigration department was understaffed and poorly trained. He also stated that some immigration officers concentrated on picking up rejected refugee applicants who were easy to locate.

mother than looking for higher-risk deportees who were harder to trace. Glen admitted that his office did not pursue Gayle aggressively enough. But he insisted that no one individual was to blame. "Quite simply," he said, "the system failed."

Following Glen's report, the adjudicator who approved Gayle's release from custody in 1993 told reporters that he had no recollection of that case among the many he has handled. But Ian Radish said that he may have been satisfied that Gayle had been punished enough to show up for his scheduled deportation. Radish also offered his sympathies to Gayle's family. "What do you say to somebody that has lost a lot and you are involved in some way with that loss?" he asked. "Other than offering my sincerest condolences for their loss, I don't know what else I can say."



Elephant – Kruger National Park; Eastern Transvaal



Table Mountain, Cape Town

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IMAGE CONTEST

BY BRUCE WALLACE

On the morning after the much-waited broadcast of an intimate 78-hour documentary on Prince Charles, in which he bared his soul and revealed his philosophy to an estimated audience of 15 million British, London's daily papers filled their front pages with photos—*alas*. There was also from the night before, arriving for an arts gala at the Serpentine Gallery in Hyde Park, featuring a floating swan and a low-cut, shoulderless, wraparound *Vivienne Westwood* dress. Charles, Prince of

... had been upstaged again. If he hadn't skidded off the end of a runway in a windswept Scottish island that same day while at the controls of a royal jet, there ought not have been any Charles-related photographs on the front pages at all. As it was, the shots of the Queen's flight attendant laid nose-first in a peat bog were, well, just the royals' usual sort of luck.

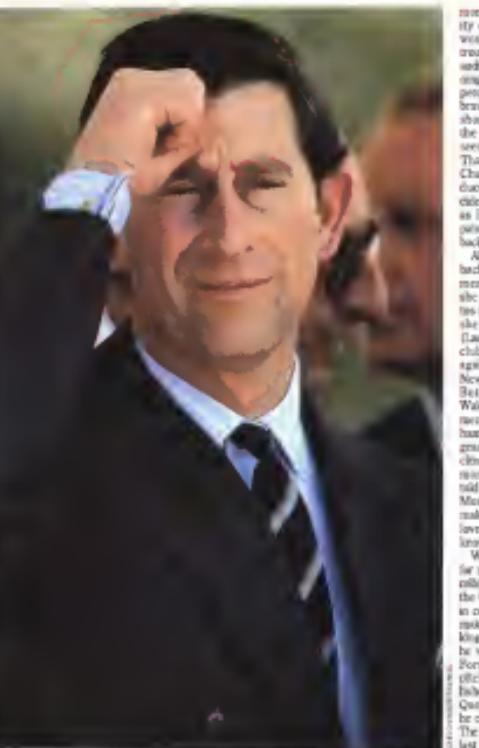
When the much-discussed documentary's credits finally rolled on screen, there was that proved shocking about Charles. *The Prince and Me*, *The Peaky Blinders*. The Prince of Wales confessed that he had been unfaithful to Diana, but only after their marriage "because eventually broken down." That admission should surprise only those who have not been paying attention. In January 1985, the world's media revelled in three-year-old surreptitiously recorded telephone conversations between Charles and his long-time friend Camilla Parker Bowles, during which the two exchanged graphic descriptions of their current infatuation in each other. And contrary to some pre-broadcast reports, Charles did not say on camera that he planned, if said when he becomes king, to bring the Royal Kid before the monarch.

A new documentary leaves the British press pondering whether the Prince of Wales is fit to be king

the Church of England. He merely stated that he prefer to see his constitutional role expressed as "leader of faith," rather than "defender of the faith." Church officials were dismayed, but severing the ties that date back to Henry VIII would require a mandate of Parliament, not simply a royal proclamation.

the film's shortage of substance proved no obstacle to Brian's libido. "I'll never give up *Camilla*," raged Sir Rupert Murdoch's ragged-losses-leaning tabloid, six days after coverage. Never mind that Charles only said that *Camilla* "has been a friend for a very long time, with a lot of friends, and will continue to be for a

...at Semperfide Gothic we are closer to our husband



¹⁰ Performing the dance everywhere is an attempt to broaden the boundaries of language.

“The Daily Mail, which like The Sun is clearly in Deep Dive, argued he “deserves his and ‘What’ appeared to be the tabloid most was that Charles had chosen to re-enter politics an ignoramus, thereby, they alleged, deserving the dignity.” “This crowning folly,” wrote the Daily Mail, “which probably would have precluded the prince in defeat himself if he had been allowed to stand.” Throughout their displays of semi-nude women and unapologetic obscenities, the predominantly hostile British press kept a soberness best questions whether Charles was fit and inspiring readers to phone in their grievances.

But it is of divine origin and personal property, of course, are beside the

is about *honesty*, not *merit*. It popularised, though would-be Conservatives over the past five years, at their meetings have been played out before a smiling *Diana*. Diana is served in public view, free from suspicion (thus Charles' Adventures in Love) as a recognition of leadership, a leadership more, in an advanced state where she has been so brightly for the other royal. He is, by his hand, is seen as a good father, less often, if obsessively by New Age flights of fancy. *Madame Tussauds*, as was prompted to take in the newsworthy to defend his controversial week's documentary, turned to *Madame Tussauds* to mark the 25th anniversary of his investiture as Prince of Wales, was the cornerstone of an effort to restore his image and win back public love.

Reading, 1964 was planned as Churchill's funeral. When Diana measured her net worth, public appearances last December, and her dossier over the publication of photographs by a health club owner while working out as weight training coachess, Diana accepted an apology from the magazine that she was proceeding with lawsuits against the gym owner and the Daily Mirror Group, which published the photos. The letters sympathetic to the Princess of Wales were collected, and the reason for her "revenge" was explained as a campaign of harassment by tabloid journalists who were eager to downplay her. "There has been a continuing series of her attempts to support the [Princess] Queen, in always unassuming, friend-like, courageous and considerate ways," the police said, presumably referring to the public's forgetfulness about Charles's past affairs and royal scandals.

Davis supposedly was one of the wags except photo opportunities like creating a cartoon at June's rally by appearing with us to dedicate the Canada War Memorial. Llandaff, Charles was free for a public interview a week ago, again ready to be interviewed. In November, he complained publicly that not getting appropriate support from the Office where he travelled abroad as a man for British industry. Then, he established his own press office separate from the one at Buckingham Palace, something that he has been trying to do for 13 years. Despite of his career outreach was to be his documentary, for which he allowed Donibristle, one of Britain's most respected

to follow him during official engagements or private retreats for over a year.

The Prince of Wales's decision to head-staggered to go for this exercise in public

David Caenراه, a noted scholar of the monarchy at Columbia University in New York, has written a book on the nature of the monarchy. "The way to think about it is that the Queen is the example of his mother and grandmother never gave interviews." Indeed, the Queen is strongly against Charles responding to the media, believing that it would diminish the

so much mystique remains after a decade and Capt. Mark Phillips), topless ph-

legends (Sarah Ferguson, the Duchess of York), tapes of lewd phone conversations (both Charles and Diana, with other partners), and photographs purporting the Queen of Sheba's extramarital affair, if not soft-and-out loud. "Diana learned early on that popularity is strength, but rest of the Royal Family is lost," says a royal source. "It really bugs us." says Max Clifford, Britain's leading public relations guru, who most recently represented a mother daughter duo who landed sex charges against former Tory cabinet minister Alan Clark. "Charles is five years late in joining the 80s battle. The man has to take the risk, but never, never, never will he beat Diana in an image contest."

Royal reporter Ross Batten of *The Daily Mail* agrees. "Diana may not be technically bright, but she established that she was the victim, and cast her husband as a Victorian villain who would strip his bride to the "trunks," says Batten. "His popularity is on the floor and his public relations are in ruins."

Charles himself complained in much in last week's documents they "it's so difficult to know how to play the media," he told Dredley. "I'm not very good at being a commanding太子."

Charles did not go too much. He may be a slow learner, but he has plenty of stomach fire, especially with Diana. Even after her return from the two, through their courtiers and sympathetic tabloid reporters, continued to manoeuvre for public approval. Last January, Britain applied Charles for his status after a man, Sir Peter Parker-Bowles (left) charged him during a speech in Australia. Not long after, Diana's entourage made sure that reporters were aware of her "reserve" of a handsome man found face down in a central London park. (The man was actually saved by a visiting foreign student; Diana merely allowed the rescuers to call an ambulance on her cellular phone.) And when press reports criticised the size and cost of his entourage, stories about her response to those charges were widely presented to have been coined by the prince's office, though this was untrue.

Charles tried to move into a more serious mode in May when he gave a speech lambasting the "unfounded accusations" of political correctness. "Any questioning of our current policies usually elicits a stink of response, whether it's a wish to teach people the basic principles of English grammar, or suggesting that in certain instances it may be

necessary and sensible to admonish a remark to your child," the prince said to his audience of political editors. The speech was not just a noble lurch to the political right, although it won warm endorsements from the right-wing Tory government. It also succeeded in presenting the prince as more than a political dilettante consumed with erotic causes. Charles made no attempt to hide his per-

**'Never, never,
never will he
beat Diana in an
image contest'**



Charles with Camilla Parker-Bowles (left) in 2000: unfriendly to Diana

sonal interests in these causes—boldly混雜 traditional architecture among them—during the flouting for Dredley's documentary. Charles comes across as energetic and will probably offer all these years, especially when it comes to overseeing his various charities, including business start-up programs for Black teenagers and the Prince's Trust, which funds programmes for disadvantaged youth. But the prince's own goals are not the same and most of their adherents remain very sceptical that they are

The Prince of Wales has anticipated the situation.

Dredley's film presents a somewhat starstruck prince, almost never seen without a tie, even when playing a waterpolo or the Welsh countryman. Charles will now be a man of a different world. He is more comfortable outside with the people he most relates to, someone showing him around guided by fellow small citizens at a party or not shooting a target at St Andrews—and most obviously else. For the past year, the documentary was a sympathetic snapshot of a troubled man, eager to be productive, trapped in a role in which his only function is to occupy a place on a genealogical chart. "I have always tried to do the right thing by everybody," says Charles. "I am one of those people who searches." His tragedy is that the answer to his search for a role is simply to be. □

Bentley, in an attempt to sell British-made arms to the Gulf states.

Apart from the subject of Diana, Charles said he has no plans to end his marriage formally but does not believe that a divorce would prevent him from taking the throne, the only other non-inventory presented by the case over the prince's wish to become his emperor. He is also a member of the Anglican faith to his wife. "We always felt that the Catholic subjects of the sovereign are equal to or representant of the Anglican or the Protestant," he says. "Otherwise I think that Islamists subjects or the Hindu subjects, or the Zoroastrian subjects of the sovereigns are of equal and vital importance."

This remark generated some support. Zemansky, who followed the twists of a prophet in ancient Persia, would "encourage"文科 a move by Charles to break the constitutional bond between the Crown and the Church of England, and Terence Gilliland, a leading member of Britain's Zoroastrian community, estimated to number between 2,000 to 3,000. But the Church of England was less comfortable with the idea. The official church has last week was that any move to separate church and state would bring between £100 million to £150 million from the church, not the monarch. Some church leaders were far from it. "How can he be a defender of a platoon of children, mutually exclusive faiths?" asked *The Church of England Newspaper* in an editorial. "The various faiths are not the same and most of their adherents remain very sceptical that they are

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UNITED STATES

O.J.: take one

The Simpson case becomes an instant TV hit

As a football star turned celebrity actor, O.J. Simpson was always the centre of attention. He had wealth, fame, and a string of glamourous girlfriends. Last week, in one of the most bizarre spectacles in legal history, Simpson, 51, stood himself out in a new role—this time as the defendant in a nationally televised preliminary hearing into charges that he murdered his former wife Nicole, 33, and her friend Ronald Goldman, 20. As the hearing began in a Los Angeles courtroom, the atmosphere blended the melodrama of an afternoon soap opera with the play-by-play of a Super Bowl. All the major networks suspended regular programming to carry the proceedings live, alternating frequently to elicit commentary on what was taking place. Outside, more than 100 reporters piled with Simpson supporters waiting—and waiting.

"Five O'Clock Thunder" it was, it seemed as though all of America was watching. "It's the only news," reported ABC's chief meteorologist, Darrel Lee, "like the whole world stopped, and they have centre stage."

The millions of viewers who tuned in expecting a dramatic legal confrontation were not disappointed. People who say that the vice was well disclosed to death, have yet to find the murder weapon. But just because, a week ago, the Los Angeles district attorney told the court that he had submitted a 15-page affidavit on May 15, and that he was prepared to present his evidence in one of many bizarre trials, Cuschio admitted that he and two others had sold their story to *The National Enquirer* (��), a newspaper for almost \$17,000. When Simpson's lawyer, Baker Shaughnessy, asked presiding municipal court Judge Kathleen Kennedy-Powell to dismiss Cuschio's evidence, deputy district attorney William Hoganson pointed out that the *Enquirer* story quoting Cuschio had not yet appeared. Said Hoganson dryly: "With your testimony today, we have stopped *The National Enquirer*." His request denied, Simpson's drama suddenly turned over to the judge, a mysterious sealed envelope containing, he said, one or more incriminating pieces of evidence. Kennedy-Powell ordered both sides to submit briefs on how the evidence should be handled, postponing his decision until five weeks.

Simpson then asked Kennedy-Powell to review a long list of evidence gathered by police at Simpson's residence. Under U.S. law,



Simpson (left) Simpson's live play-by-play coverage

police normally need a search warrant to enter an individual's house. But Simpson told the court that police did not obtain a warrant until nearly six hours after arriving at Simpson's home.

TOM PENNELL with correspondents' report

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son's home, and they cleared a fence to enter the property. Some legal experts said that Kennedy-Powell may have little choice but to suppress the evidence. Ted Martin Polson, a former head of the U.S. Secret Service, "It could well be that police did not jump the fence, but jumped the gun."

According to documents filed in court, police found blood on the door of a white Ford Bronco and a trail of blood leading from Simpson's house. They also found bloodstains in the master bedroom and a bloodied glove that apparently came from one foot of the master suite window. NordicSport's condenser's condenser's testimony were unpredictable, the nightshift on Simpson will only grow brighter. In fact, at Don Mirro's Sports Grill in Miami, manager Bill Myers opened a blackjack early as the lavish crowd could watch the proceedings on TV. And in Buffalo, N.Y., where Simpson became a football legend, Kenny Miller turned away from the television at the American Sports Bar & Grill just long enough to declare, "I don't think Simpson did it." The search for the truth will keep America tuned in for weeks to come.

TOM PENNELL with correspondents' report



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World NOTES

Japan's revolving door

Even in Japan, where revolving door politics have become the norm, it was nothing less than a political earthquake last week, for the first time since 1948, a Socialist was chosen prime minister of the world's second-largest economy. In a surprise move that reverberated around the globe, the lower house of the Japanese Diet, or parliament, selected 70-year-old Tomiichi Murayama as the head of a three-party alliance, making him the fourth person to hold the office of prime minister in the past year. Murayama's victory was assured, when he won the backing of his party's traditionally bitter rivals, the Liberal Democratic Party, whose vote tally anticipated postwar rule ended only last year.

In last week's vote, the Socialist leader edged out former prime minister Toshiki Kaifu, who was backed by the outgoing



Murayama: a week

millions frustrated with people trying to escape. Peeled boat people reportedly packed others into the water and the coast guard broke fire, knocking others, including women and children, into the sea.

A triumphant return

More than 4,500 would-be Haitian refugees set adrift in flimsy boats in an attempt to escape army-led repression and the punishing effects of an international embargo imposed on the Caribbean nation. Diplomats and refugee advocates said the mass exodus—the largest in two years—stemmed in part from a recent U.S. decision to grant all fleeing Haitians a political asylum hearing. As policy had been to forcibly return them to their troubled homeland.

Haiti's military rules have refused to allow the return of ethnically elected President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, who was deposed in a Moody coup in September, 1991. The unanticipated outpour of boat people overwhelmed U.S. Coast Guard officials and prompted President Bill Clinton to order the reopening of an American refugee-processing center at Guantanamo Bay Naval Base in Cuba—which was closed by president George Bush in May, 1990, after nearly 33,000 Haitians fled their country.

Witnesses said that at least 30 people drowned after Haitian military police fired warning shots at one of the vessels, a 60-foot

internal unknown on the international stage. Murayama will represent Japan at the G-7 summit of leading industrial nations in Naples beginning on July 5. His new government faces a daunting array of problems, including a fierce trade dispute with Washington and the yen's dramatic rise against the dollar (page 26). "We intend to work as hard as we can to produce a stable government," Murayama told reporters. Despite that assertion, it seemed unlikely that the new government would survive for more than a few months.

CLINTON ASKS FOR HELP

U.S. President Bill Clinton and his wife, Hillary, set up a trust fund to help defray their legal fees stemming from an inquiry into the Whitewater affair and a sexual harassment suit filed by former Arkansas state employee Paula Jones. The rules of the fund permit individuals to donate up to \$1,000 (U.S.) a year. Separately, the official responsible for investigating the Whitewater affair, Robert Fiske, reported that there was no evidence administration officials committed a crime when they conferred on an investigation into the misuse of an Arkansas savings and loan with the Clintons.

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KOREAN BREAKTHROUGH

President Kim Young Sam of South Korea and Kim Il Sung of North Korea agreed to hold a summit in Pyongyang, the northern capital, in late July—the first such meeting since the leaders of the Korean peninsula in 1945.

SOCER PLAYER KILLED

Angry soccer fans in Colombia killed the player who contributed to the country's elimination from the World Cup by inadvertently scoring a goal on his own team. Witnesses said three people converged on Andres Escobar in a parking lot, hunted him for his performance and shot him 12 times.

WHALING IN NORWAY

Defying an international ban on all commercial whaling, Norwegian crews have harpooned 21 minke whales since mid-June, according to the country's fisheries department.

ONE SMALL STEP

The U.S. House of Representatives voted to proceed with the proposed space station Alpha, which is scheduled to begin orbiting the Earth early in the next century. Supporters contend that the manned station, which could eventually cost more than \$30 billion, is needed to serve as a research base and launching point for deep-space missions.

AIDS TOLL RISING

The estimated number of AIDS cases worldwide increased 60 per cent in the past 12 months, to four million, the World Health Organization (WHO) said. In its first speech made the mid-life sera, he declared, in typically arrogant style: "From now on we will go to Hebron and Shiloh and Telluride and Zion and Jericho and Sion and finally, at last, Jerusalem." Israel has vowed that it will never turn over any part of Jerusalem, an undivided capital to the Palestinians.

PEOPLE

A stylish change of tune

From Meg Tilley, an actress best known for playing stay-at-home mothers in such movies as *The Big Chill* and *Applause*, a stylish first novel might come as a surprise. "I understood that," says Tilley, 36. "Actresses are not taught to have opinions or think they have words, because their words are all written for them." In fact, *Shame Songs*, a haunting tale of abuse within a troubled family, represents a long personal commitment for Tilley. A single mother of three children, Emily, 10, Daniel, 8,



Tilley: a little help from the past

and Will, 4, she wrote the book over the past four years, largely at her picture-frame home near Vancouver. "They'd go to bed and then I'd have half an hour pencil time—then write, write, write," she says. The kids helped her in writing the tamer parts of the book, she adds, although she will not allow them to read the more disturbing passages until they are 16. For the moment, Tilley is basing the largely favorable reception from critics. "It makes me proud," she says. "Like, 'She has, look at them.'"

PHOTOGRAPH BY JEFFREY DUNCAN

Words and music

Music students regularly leave the violin cases to earn money. And Canadian novelist Douglas Coupland succeeds with his latest publication, writers can't wait to sell. Coupland, 34, recently completed a 25-minute rockabilly video to promote his acclaimed 1993 debut novel, *Amyntor*. With music by singer Jamie St. Ledger, the video consists of images of landscapes and people he's grown up with since he left his home town of Coquitlam, British Columbia. The appearance may well set off a video explosion. Coupland leaves his heart, raising his nosebleed character in TV's *The Addams Family*. "I think it is very important," he says. "Just look like Uncle Fester."

The second Nordic invasion

They may not be Abba, but pop group *Age of Honey* are staging another Swedish invasion as their debut album, *The Days*, climbs music charts all over the world. Front-singer Jenny Jolley and Down Under friend Buddah, who prefer to be known by their first names at rockshows, success has been a mixed blessing. Last winter, a fire broke into Jenny's barn in Grafton, long and held her at least overnight. Although she was not injured, Jenny says the scars opened her eyes to warhol's negative aspects. "We really weren't ready for this big of a response," she says.

Age of Honey: We really weren't ready.



Baryshnikov: a new passion for golf

Linking up with friends

Besides dancing audiences last week in Toronto with his performances for the White Oaks Foundation AIDS charity, Mikhail Baryshnikov took time to celebrate his latest obsession with some old friends. Indeed, at the exclusive Toronto Ladies' Golf Club—yes, golf—might have caught a glimpse of the *Ice Prince* dancing partner Heather Peterson. The partners, Heather and Jim Peterson, who were instrumental in Baryshnikov's escape from the Soviet Union 20 years ago. In 1974, Jim Peterson, now a Liberal MP, made many of the arrangements for the dancer's defection to Toronto, and Baryshnikov spent much of his summer of the Petersons' home there. As far as possible the dancer began playing a couple years ago, the sport has become his passion, says Heather Peterson. So how did he do so well? "Moffing does it apparently, and a friendly wager was made on the last two holes. According to Heather Peterson, Baryshnikov rose to the occasion—victorious in all of 10 tests. And who says there's no money in the arts?

BUCK PASSING

The U.S. dollar's rapid decline causes headaches around the world

REPORT FROM
WASHINGTON

BY GARY MOULINS

For the 650 million people who live in the world's seven richest industrial nations, money means buying the better life—a race home, a new car or, for some recession victims, merely their next meal. For the several thousand currency dealers in major banking capitals around the globe, cash is a commodity, like coffee or zinc, to be bought and sold on fractional shifts in the exchange value of a dollar for marks, the lire for francs or sterling for yen. For the leaders of the seven wealthiest countries, money in either role is often a headache. A currency-exchange dispute and a recession triggered the first noteworthy summit in 1975, when they were six (Canada joined the United States, Japan, Britain, Germany, France and Italy the following year). And last week, as the Group of Seven (G-7) leaders prepared for their 20th annual economic summit in Naples, running from July 8 to 10, in the not-so-rosy nations harangued their currencies just plain to help their recession-wracked allies buy a better life.

A massive shift of investment funds to the Japanese yen and the German mark at the expense of the U.S. dollar pressured the dollar with a downpour over what to do. A week before Italy's Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi was to open the summit, a report by the economics department of the Federal Bank of Pittsburgh reflected widespread speculation by other "notions about cur-

rently interest rates and other activation measures have drained the system of enough money and credit to finance the trade boom. Others maintain that a dollar surplus exists because Washington has printed money to cover annual budget and trade deficits."

The danger of the present currency upheaval, already depressing stock and bond markets, is that it may inhibit the growth of global trade and investment. Perhaps all corrective action only stimulates a few of inflation that already present in the market and may ultimately force austerity measures that throttle recovery. Senator Clark, senior assistant deputy finance minister and a nominal adviser to Prime Minister Jean Chretien, said that, "interest rates and exchange rates will look after themselves if sound policies are followed."

The Canadian position reflects the official view in Washington—that financial markets are delaying evidence that inflation-free recovery is under way. As U.S. President Bill Clinton declared on June 26, the day after the U.S. dollar dipped in a postwar record of less than 100 yen and dropped below 70 marks.

This is the first time in 20 years that we have had a growth in the economy without a trade deficit," he added. "The markets will just have to respond to the realities of the American economy." The rate lots were compensated within a week, the dollar's value shot further below the 100-yen marker, a handle of more than 12 per cent in one session.

The American debate over the causes of the dollar's fall, who is to blame and what is to do, covers a wide spectrum of speculations and recriminations alongside earnest analysis. Some economists argue that

most "notions" now waver by G-7 members in an effort to calm currency markets. Failing such an agreement to raise U.S. rates and reduce them in many currency markets.

The plan of such direct interventions undercuts Washington's long-standing aversion to a global economic order. The reduced U.S. world influence at the end of the Cold War is now accompanied by a diminished stature for the American dollar. With free access to international markets, investors can shift vast amounts of money at electronic speed.

The currency-exchange market is fluid as much money in a day as the U.S. government spends in a year. The volume and volatility of

central banks enlisted by Washington proved powerless to halt the downward run against the U.S. dollar by buying dollars and selling yen and marks in currency markets.

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basic cash flows, and the damage they wreak on nations and trade, have prompted some faint calls for regulation. Washington and Paris called for such reforms in the 1970s, but nothing came of that.

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high interest rates and other activation measures have drained the system of enough money and credit to finance the trade boom. Others maintain that a dollar surplus exists because Washington has printed money to cover annual budget and trade deficits.

Another group of analysts contend that traders' losses are driven by uncertainties introduced by the dollar itself. Others hold that the U.S. economy's impressive performance is too good to be true. That is especially so among conservatives who dismiss Clinton's emphasis on generating jobs and on lifting corporate profits and the public sector to provide universal health care. The U.S. gross domestic product, following a broad burst of growth in the fourth quarter of 1993 at an annual rate of 7.5 per cent, moderated in a 3.4-per-cent growth rate in the first quarter this year. Unemployment fell to 5.4 per cent of the labor force in May from 5.4 per cent in April. Tax revenue lagged, and the current budget deficit is plugging below official forecasts.

Still, many economists, some government advisers and much of the financial community are clearly convinced that the powerful economy, in Clinton's plan, carry the seeds of wage and price inflation. The Federal Reserve Board, led by chairman Alan Greenspan, has adopted that view by steadily raising the cost of borrowing and gradually over the past few months to end the once-easy Greenspan raised rates an interbank rate, which influences other rates of credit, from 6.50 percent to 7.50 percent in May. The system, devised in a three-week period in July 1984, led to recession. John Maynard Keynes believed all exchange rates should be to the U.S. dollar, in part, because it could be converted into gold by central bank in a fixed period.

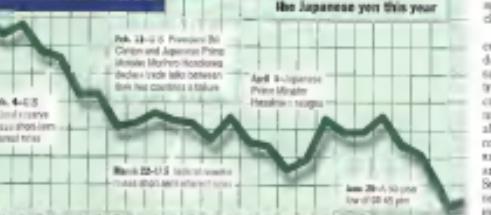
But the dollar began to erode in the mid-1960s, and gave way to market-determined rates at the early 1970s. Canada was the first major trading nation to adopt a floating rate on May 31, 1973—for the same reason. Finance Minister Edgar George, got a credit and solvency argument to hold its value over the strengthened U.S. dollar's costs. The Canadian dollar quickly rose close to parity with its U.S. counterpart. In 1976, Canada's first year at a G-7 economic summit, the Canadian dollar traded at an average of \$1.07 U.S. (Last week, at about 72.00 Canadian cents).

A year after Canada foisted its currency, Washington loaded its dollar as part of austerity measures to fight inflation and its first trade deficit since 1959. The move came on Aug. 15, 1971. Currency markets closed for a week to absorb the shock. When they reopened, the U.S. dollar rose in an exchange rate of 241.40 yen and 3.62 marks. U.S. Treasury Secretary John Connally proposed negotiations for "a basically new international monetary system." The world is still waiting. □



Currency traders in New York City's centred banks appear to be powerless

Greenback blues



Wielding the knife

Pressure grows on Paul Martin to slash spending

It is the rumor that just would not die: Ottawa's deficit hawks have made a fool of the higher interest rates have made a fool of Ottawa's deficit projections this year and the only way the Liberals can save face and credibility is to launch a staggering round of spending cuts. No matter how often Finance Minister Paul Martin and other government ministers denied the story last week, the speculation raged on and down Bay Street and throughout the Canadian financial community. "The rumor that we've been hearing is that Mr. Martin is calling on his colleagues to find spending cuts," said Josh Mendelsohn, chief economist and

strategist leading them with their own hosts that year spending cuts are indeed in the works. As well, some reports suggested that Martin was trying to conceal a deep split within the cabinet, citing him and senior finance department officials on one side, arguing for deep cuts now, against Chretien and several other ministers holding the line. Martin dismissed those reports, saying that they were "without any merit at all." But he also demanded reporters that he presented a "two-step" budget in February, and that he is proceeding with "a program by program, line-by-line review of everything, of all gov-



Martin and Chrétien report of a deep split in the cabinet are "without merit at all"

senior vice-president at the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce in Toronto. Martin's insistence that he would meet his \$39-billion-plus deficit target for 1994-1995 and that no drastic new cuts are planned or needed were dismissed as mere window dressing and political spin from a government camouflaged with the coming Quebec election and the fight against separation. But for their part, government spokesman were equally dismissive, saying the rumors will be easily crushed by opponents in the business community who look to force the Liberals into an early action to slash the deficit. "A lot of this might be wishful thinking on the part of people spreading the rumors," said Peter Beadle, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien's communications director.

The rumors might have shown less potency, however, if the Liberals themselves

commented on spending. Even Chretien, widely dismissed in financial circles as being soft on the deficit, was making publicly about spending reductions. "We will try to cut where we can," the Prime Minister said during a stop in Quebec, riding of Shawinigan.

The divide between rumour and reality may, however, be more semantics than a difference of view, for the government is already wielding the knife. Analysts claim that, on many, some reports, there are no demands on each department to come up with specific cost savings, and no plan for across-the-board reductions. But they did point to the February budget, which assigned Interministerial Affairs Minister Marcel Masse a deficit削减er, to look at every penny the government spends. "The implication is that there can only be a multi-budget or a budget," Martin told Maclean's prior to a meeting last

week with provincial finance ministers in Vancouver. "It is going to be a continual process."

One minister taking Martin at his word is Transport Minister Darra Young, who has said repeatedly that most of his department's spending could be spun off to the private sector. Last month, he also announced plans to eliminate \$60 million in annual rail transport subsidies for Potash green lanterns by next July. The total savings, he said, and Maclean's last week, could make a huge dent in his department's \$2.9-billion annual budget. "We're looking at 75 per cent of the activities of the department," he explained. Tariq Young added that his plan has nothing to do with the prime over Martin's deficit-cut targets. Said Young: "This is not something that happened because interest rates went up."

Among the options Young is considering is a plan to merge the Coast Guard with another patrol fleet operated by the fisheries and oceans department. Another, with plans that are further advanced, would see air traffic control and flight navigation spun off to a separate corporation. Young said he will likely make a decision on that proposal by the end of the year. David Wightman, Young's assistant deputy minister for aviation, said the Coast Guard would continue to regulate safety, but the corporation would be responsible for providing 6,000 employees of the government payroll and save up to \$200 million a year. Young is also considering an ongoing review of operations at small airports. Closing an air traffic control tower at a small airport can save about \$500,000 a year. In fact, towers are the exception, not the rule, at Canadian airports; only 36 of 250 facilities authorize them to be open. One candidate for closure is the tower in Charlottetown. Among the towns that have already lost towers are Grand Prairie, Alta., and St. Catharines, Ont.

Despite the government's attempts to squelch rumors, there are signs of apprehension in Ottawa. One Toronto investment dealer, who requested anonymity, said last week after a trip to the capital that some officials are well past the panic stage. "The government of Canada and the Bank of Canada are absolutely scared stiff," he said, adding that high interest rates will stall the economic recovery.

But Bank of Canada governor Gertjan Thoenissen tried to project a mood of calm last week in a speech in Victoria, saying that financial markets should focus more on Canada's debt underlying its strength. "It doesn't sitle me that the market has been too pessimistic lately," he said. But if Maclean's sources are correct that his deficit plans are on track prior to the budget, financial analysts are sure to react even more negatively that they have so far. And that will make this task even harder.

WADESON CARIGNAN/CP/OLINER

Dodging the deficit

Thank goodness for Loren MacLean, chair of a classic and continuing task, the leader of the Bloc Québécois has made the world a much simpler place for Chretien.

THE BOTTOM LINE
BY DEBORAH MCNAUL

BY DEBORAH MCNAUL

Unless you're inclined to believe that some of the stories that are really influencing our choices and driving up our interest rates, Canada's current debt level is about \$500 billion and the federal government deficit is \$60 billion. Our net foreign debt, a proportion of gross domestic product (GDP), is approaching 10 per cent. And Ottawa can no longer be expected to bring the economy back to spending and revenue levels since 1980 the ratio of GDP to net foreign assets has shrunk to 37.5 per cent.

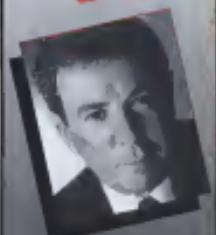
To date, the Liberal government has taken the stance that a few strategic cuts should suffice and the massive deficits and Canada's growth out of its economic pinch. That may prognosis, however, fails to account for some of the larger turns in

the road to recovery. North American economies may be strengthening but traditional Canadian industries, like the Japanese, have their own problems these days and are now keeping their capital closer to home. As international credit tightens and the global competition for it intensifies, Canada's debt burden—and the government's legal measures to reduce it—makes it considerably less attractive to foreign investors.

Besides the apparent assumption that Canada is a special case and we are somehow exempt from the consequences of profligate public spending, our current financial dilemma is not that different from New Zealand's in the early 1980s. With very a separatist at sight, foreign investors pulled the plug on that country by refusing to buy any more government bonds. With no other option, New Zealand reluctantly began a shockingly severe oven, cutting back on redistributing its dividends and exports to sell its state. User fees were introduced for medical services and education, universal age pensions were abolished, unemployment figures were greatest. There was no more space for defence cuts. The economy got as long-term winner. The outcome had to be a short-term loser. And with no easier to blame for their woes, the Riwis did their best to make Canadians do more face the facts.

Rather than blaming the Bloc Québécois for Canada's current financial woes, it is time to take action

THE NATION'S NEWS FIRST



TONY PARSONS
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CANADA
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Business NOTES



IN THE DRIVER'S SEAT

General Motors Corp., of Detroit named Maurice Karampon Darke, 45, as the new president of General Motors of Canada Ltd. Karampon Darke, who succeeds George Pringle, 53, is the first woman to lead GM Canada and the first Canadian since 1925. She joined the company in 1955 as a staff lawyer, and was most recently vice-president of corporate affairs and general counsel.

IMPERIAL CUTS 500 JOBS

Imperial Oil Ltd., Canada's largest oil company, announced that it will eliminate 500 of the 2,000 jobs in its conventional oil production division, 300 of them in Alberta, by the end of 1995. Imperial posted a \$27-million profit in 1995, and paid out a \$300-million special dividend, including \$40.7 million to Esso Corp., its Texas-based parent company. But Imperial executives say that operating costs in the division are excessive, and the move should save the company about \$116 million a year.

INVESTORS EYE DEVELOPER

Real estate developer Cadillac Fairview Inc., which owns Vancouver's Pacific Centre, the Eaton Centre in Toronto and 71 other properties across Canada, announced it has received offers from several investors who want to buy all or part of its holdings. The company lost \$2.3 billion last year and is trying to restructure \$3.3 billion in bank loans and mortgages.

TV MEGA-MERGER

CBS Inc. and QVC Inc., the U.S. home shopping cable television network, announced that they plan to merge in a complex deal worth \$64 billion. Analysts hailed the move as a shot in the arm for CBS, which has suffered sharp ratings declines in recent years and last year lost a contract to televise NFL football games.

CDC LAUNCHES SUIT

The Canadian Deposit Insurance Corporation (CDIC), the Crown corporation that insures bank and trust company deposits, filed a \$1-billion lawsuit against the former directors, auditors and controlling shareholder of Standard Trust Co., claiming the company's "reckless" growth strategy led to its collapse in 1991. Louis Peltier, the chartered accounting firm that audited Standard from 1985 to 1989, said that it was "astounded" by the CDIC's claim and blamed Standard Trust's failure on the major recession and a severe drop in the real estate market, both of which took hold in 1990.

FREE FOR ALL: To celebrate the second anniversary of competition in the long-distance telephone market, Daniels Communications opened up free phone lines at its Toronto headquarters to 1,000 callers last week. As of July 1, customers of Daniels and other long-distance telephone providers can make calls without having to dial an extra 17 digits. The change triggered a flurry of advertising and promotions in the highly competitive long-distance telephone market.

Win some, lose some

The federal government had mixed emotions last week in its efforts to coordinate policies with provincial governments. Federal Industry Minister John Manley and his provincial counterparts reached an agreement in principle to eliminate state-owned telecommunications carriers. Although the agreement is not as extensive as some had envisioned when discussions began 15 months ago, it is better than the fragmented, sometimes contradictory approach the provinces now take. The agreement, which would see all to be leased by all provinces except British Columbia, calls for greater labor mobility between provinces, more open government procurement, a timetable on new networks, a code of conduct to encourage provinces from competing for resources and a dispute-resolution mechanism.

Manitoba Industry Minister James Durney described the agreement as "a very positive first step in concluding what has been a long

standing concern of the people of Canada." But Glen Clark, B.C.'s minister of employment and investment, was less enthusiastic. "We've made some gains but we still have some concerns," he said. Statistics suggest that the country has more than 500 internal barriers to trade that cost Canadians as much as \$7 billion annually.

Federal Finance Minister Paul Martin made progress in persuading the provinces to agree to replace their sales taxes and the six-provincial Federal Goods and Services Tax (GST) with a consolidated, hippocampal sales tax.

The proposed tax has a lower rate than the combination of the GST and sales taxes in most provinces, but it would apply to new things, including groceries and prescription drugs. The provinces did not like. Said B.C. Finance Minister Elizabeth Gull: "There are just too many negatives. My concern is the impact on average families—should they be paying more taxes?" Manitoba denied that, however, and promised to pursue the scheme.



A SPECIAL ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT TO THE JULY 11, 1994 ISSUE OF MacLARAN'S MAGAZINE.

CANADIAN
SPECIAL
OLYMPICS
25 YEARS



TELL A FRIEND

THE FIRST 25 YEARS

It's a balmy spring night in Pickering, Ont., and Luke Fetheram, a Special Olympics track and field coach is putting his athletes through their paces. Gathered on the playing field behind Roland Michener Public School, the group of 18 male and female athletes who range in age from 18 to 43, are engaged in various activities including sprints, shot put and relay races.



PHOTO BY JEFFREY WILSON



Being treated like a number can have a very positive effect.

Sometimes, feeling that you're being treated exactly the same as everyone else, can be the best feeling in the world.

Labatt

NATIONAL GAMES: THE ATHLETES

Over 100 athletes from across Canada will participate in the Special Olympics National Summer Games in Halifax this month.

Like Special Olympics, who has earned the right to itself to Halifax by qualifying at a regional level, will compete in one of six sports: Athletes, Aquatics, Bocce, Softball, Powerlifting and Rhythmic Gymnastics.

Like the outstanding schedule is illustrated in the following profiles, every participant of note will abide by the Special Olympic code: "Let me win but if I cannot win let me be brave in the attempt."



TANYA PEARCE
POWERLIFTING

At Easter last year Sport B.C. presented the Diamond Awards of the Year Award to 25-year-old Special Olympian, Tanya Pearce. It was a wonderful choice. A member of Special Olympics for eight years, Pearce is a gifted athlete and needs a variety of sports.

After a brief stay in the hospital, recovering from endometriosis, the Vancouver native has represented her province in two previous National Games. A member of Team Canada at the World Winter Games in Austria last year, she won three gold medals in the 100 m, 300 m and 500 m speed skating events.

Pearce is looking forward to visiting Halifax, where she will compete in powerlifting. "I will be competing to see a new self and meet new people," she says.

The enthusiastic and dedicated spokeswoman is also looking forward to the opportunity to make new friends. "Friends," she notes, "are the basis part of Special Olympics."



Throughout the hour and a half session, Freetham offers words of encouragement: "C'mon, Stephen, you can run faster! That's great, Kathy Gary, stretch those muscles. Sank in that turning action!" Sometimes his charges respond with a groan, as though to say, "I'm trying, coach!" More often, they answer his words with a smile and a little extra effort.

With variations on the theme, the above script is being repeated on a daily basis across Canada as thousands of Special Olympics athletes and coaches get together in gyms and at tracks, baseball diamonds and pools. These gatherings, says Brian Etherington, president of Maritimes, Out-based Etherington Group and newly-elected Canadian Special Olympics chairman, "represent the heart of Special Olympics. The regional group system enables athletes to meet with friends for a recreational game of softball. At the same time, it allows other Special Olympians to receive the training and support they need, if their goal is to compete in the seasonal games."

It has been exactly 25 years since the late Harry (Red) Foster, athlete, benefactor, businessman and humanist, founded Canadian Special Olympics, an organization that dedicated to enabling people of all age levels and intellectual abilities to participate in sport and recreational programs.

Throughout those years, organizers, along with thousands of dedicated volunteers have worked hard to establish infrastructure that meets the needs of normally challenged conditions. The result is that today through its national allies in Toronto, 18 chapters - one in each province and Yukon - and hundreds of local clubs, Special Olympics is able to provide sports programming to 32,000 individuals with mental handicaps. Currently there are 6,000 accredited coaches offering training in sports ranging from four football and downhill skiing to swimming and track and field.

In part of Special Olympics' mandate is to provide its members with competitive opportunities at the local, regional, provincial, national and international levels.

Issue more than 120 countries are accredited with Washington-headquartered Special Olympics International.

However, Special Olympics provides much more than a chance for a few individuals to earn medals. As well, it offers a vast number of mentally handicapped Canadians the opportunity to acquire the self-esteem, skills and confidence that will enable them to become active and integrated members of the greater community.

Consequently, that's Dan Johnson's view. Executive director of Maritoba Special Olympics since the chapter was established



in 1980, Johnson has no doubts about Special Olympians' ability to transform lives. "When you touch that population group - as I used to do, you quickly appreciate that, outside of school, people with mental disabilities are too often marginalized," he says. "Usually there are no appropriate sport services in local communities. The result is that these individuals are denied the opportunity to choose activities, such as sport, that lead to fitness and social skills."

According to Johnson, Special Olympics changes all that. "In Special Olympics, the athletes become part of a club," he says. "Through the club, the members make friends and develop competence and, finally, self-esteem. I have seen that happen many times. It's quite wonderful to watch."

From another vantage point, Linda Freetham has observed a similar phenomenon. "Many times, I have observed athletes who are shy and somewhat introverted become more social and confident over time," she says.

A case in point is Freetham's 23-year-old son, Blain, who has been involved with Special Olympics since high school.

"Before, it was very hard to get Blake to go out of the house," recalls Foothills. "But through his experiences with Special Olympics, my son has made a lot of progress. He has a room full of medals and a new sense of self-worth. He also has friends – both in the club and at the local supermarket where he works. Thanks to Special Olympics, Blake's life is rich."

HALIFAX: READY AND SET TO GO

Police pipe bands, a tour of the Bluenose II, a waterfront BBQ and a jam-packed athlete schedule.

These are just a few of the thousands of details that have occupied the thoughts of the organizers of the 1994 Special Olympics National Summer Games that will take place in Halifax this summer.

Beginning with the colourful pageantry of the opening ceremonies at the Metro



Centre in the city's downtown on July 13th, it's a sure bet that the more than 600 athletes, 200 coaches, and 400 officials and Special Olympic family members from across Canada who are expected to attend the games will have a splendid time.

A splendid "down east" time. Says Elizabeth Chard, organizer at St. Mary University and chair of the games' Host Society: "We want to make sure that everyone has a chance to experience the friendliness and sense of history for which Nova Scotia is known."

In that end, Chard and her colleagues have developed a full agenda of cultural as well as athletic events. For instance, on the second evening of the games, participants

will travel from the two Athletes Villages – located on the campuses of St. Mary's and Dalhousie University where the athletic competitions will take place – to a harbor pier for a BBQ. The night's festivities will be capped by the induction to the Order of Good Cheer, a 300-year-old Nova Scotia welcome and morale-lifting ceremony that was created by the French explorer, Samuel de Champlain.

According to Chard, the range of the program has been made possible by the sheer numbers and commitment of local volunteers. "Halifax has an extremely strong track record for volunteerism," she says. "We had no need to put out a general call for the games because we were deluged with requests from people wanting to help."

It has been the task of Heather Wild's volunteer committee to coordinate the flood. "We have assigned officers and mentors from the local armed forces to help us with transportation and security," she says. "Meanwhile, boy scouts and girl guides are going to act as baggage handlers and results runners."

Adds Chard: "All of these people are helping to ensure that we host the best games ever. Everybody – the athletes, coaches, families, volunteers and spectators – are going to have a great time."

CANADIAN SPECIAL OLYMPICS – BE A PART OF IT

"We have reached the point where the cost of programs has outstripped our sources of revenue."

That's the message that Jim Jordan, Canadian Special Olympics executive director, heard repeatedly when he visited 50 of 11 regional offices this spring. "In almost every case," he says, "the chapters indicated that their ability to expand services and reach out to other offices is now out of the question."

The situation in Newfoundland may illustrate the financial challenge. Currently 30, Newfoundland's executive director, Margaret Dunphy is also the chapter's public relations officer, program coordinator and chief fundraiser. Says Jordan: "With responsibility for 850 athletes – up from four athletes in 1986 – she has neither the time or



**CHRIS WAKEFIELD
SOCCER**

■ Twenty-three-year-old Chris Wakefield will be in top shape when he takes his place on the 100-metre relay team this summer. For months, the Winnipeg athlete has followed an intense training regimen that includes three-hour runs, practice sessions as well as a daily 30-minute jog. All that's on top of his 10-hour-a-day commitment to his job as a maintenance technician at Manitoba Telephone Systems.

A member of Special Olympics since the age of 12, Wakefield has competed in speed skating, floor hockey and track and field. However, there's no doubt that soccer is his favorite sport of choice. Says dad William, who attends the majority of her competitions and games: "Chris likes the competitiveness and the fun. He's also a real team player. I'm so proud of him."



**TANIA GOVIER
ATHLETICS**

■ "I just love Special Olympics. It's great!" That's how Tania Govier sums up her feelings toward the organization she has dedicated to serve the age of seven.

Now 15, the Owen Sound Collegiate and Vocational Institute student, who is an avid Anne Murray fan, participates in a wide array of diverse sports including baseball, softball, aquatics and track and field.

In Halifax, as a member of Ontario's track and field team, Govier will compete in the long jump, shot put and discus, 300 m, 400 m running events.

At her rodeo clownsing will



HE HAS GATHERED OVER 6 MEDALS IN HIS LAST 8 COMPETITIONS, INCLUDING 4 GOLDS. HIS DREAM IS TO RACE ALEX BAUMANN. THIS RACE HE CAME IN FIFTH. HIS DETERMINATION, WILL, STRENGTH, AND COURAGE WHERE ALL THERE, BUT SO WERE HIS COMPETITORS. YET, HIS PRIDE IS STILL INTACT FOR HE KNOWS THE TRUE MEANING OF VICTORY.

- CAM LAUDER
CANADIAN SPECIAL OLYMPIAN

"LET ME WIN,

BUT IF I CANNOT WIN,

LET ME BE BRAVE

IN THE ATTEMPT."

TOYOTA

YOUR TOYOTA DEALER IS A PROUD SPONSOR OF CANADIAN SPECIAL OLYMPICS

money to go out and make Special Olympics services available to individuals living in more remote areas."

In part, CSO is trying to fulfill the demand by getting its own house in greater order. For instance, Brian Etherington, CSO's new chairman, recently went with 50 regional members to encourage the creation of a more cohesive, focused and efficient operation. "To grow to this point, it was necessary for the program to be quite independent," says Etherington. "The time has come, however, for us to begin working in a more collegial fashion. That's happening and has already led to the development of new initiatives such as a national sponsorship program drive."

Yet, in spite of its ongoing push towards operational excellence, the fact remains that CSO's ability to serve people with mental handicaps and their families will depend on the greater generosity of individuals and corporations across the country. "We understand that the recession has forced many individuals and companies to cut back," says Etherington. "But the need is still there and the economic picture is improving. We are asking people and corporations to take another look at their charitable budgets and also their marketing budgets. Our sponsorship program is designed to provide added value to corporations."

Ron Jordan has no doubt about the results of increased support. Noting that while Special Olympics currently serves 22,000 athletes, the organization has a potential membership of 750,000 Canadians, he says: "We do an outreach - in

If you or your business would like more information or wish to make a donation or request a list of their financial supporters, please get in touch with your nearest chapter offices:

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At the same time, members of provincial law enforcement dealers associations give their time in order to organize charitable golf tournaments to aid Special Olympics. Last year



alone, the dealers raised over \$400,000.

Anangu gold medal winning athletes and corporate sponsors is a small army of individual Special Olympics volunteers. It ranks says CSO executive director, Jim Jenkins, are populated with "all the indispensable people who do everything from writing newsletters to organizing regional meets to driving athletes to practice sessions."

Among them are Lorne White, Peter McIlgue and C.J. Carr Reid, three police officers who are involved in the highly successful Special Olympics torch run. Here is their story.

THE FLAME OF HOPE

One of the main highlights of the Special Olympics Summer Games will occur when 100 law enforcement runners from across Canada carry the Flame of Hope into the opening ceremonies celebration at Halifax Metro Centre.

The torch, which will be passed on to a Special Olympian who will light the flame and officially open the games, is a reminder of Olympic tradition.

It is also a symbol of the Law Enforcement Torch Run, a 13 year old organization sponsored by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Currently established in nine provinces, the Torch Run has become one of Canadian Special Olympics most important sources of revenue. says CSO executive director, Jim

Jenkins: "It's appropriate that Canadian police officers will be well represented in Halifax. The Law Enforcement Torch Run is one of our major partners. Because of the Torch Run, we are able to provide more programs to more athletes."

An institution that began as the personal project of Chief of Police Richard Ladouceur, in Wichita, Kansas in 1981, the Torch Run has been a part of the Canadian Special Olympic scene since 1987. That was when Lorne White, a constable with Metropolitan Toronto Police Force started a torch relay with 4,000 participating law enforcement personnel.

"The Torch Run is a concept that works on a number of levels," says White whose current involvement includes chairing the International Torch Run Council, a group that oversees Torch Run operations in approximately 26 member countries. "It raises awareness and money for Special Olympics. It also enables various law enforcement agencies to display a commitment to their respective communities."

It was exactly the desire to give something to his community that prompted Sergeant Peter McIlgue of the Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Police Service in Ontario to become involved in local Torch Run activities. "My sister, who is a nurse, has been a volunteer in Africa for the past four years," he says. "I am so proud of her. I thought the best way to let her know that is to take her example."

McIlgue's投身 would undoubtedly approve. Thanks in large part to his efforts, the Hamilton-Wentworth Torch Run has raised a significant amount of funds for Special Olympics this year.

In Halifax, Chief Sept. (Ret.) C.I. Carr Reid, former commanding officer of RCMP Nova Scotia, notes that he too has a personal reason for continuing his involvement with the Law Enforcement Torch Run. Says the long-time member of the Nova Scotia Special Olympics board of directors and the organization's law enforcement liaison officer: "To understand why people are drawn to initiatives like the Torch Run, all you have to do is stand at the finish line and watch the athletes at any Special Olympics event. It will stir your heart out!" ■

participate in swimming, sailing, golf, soccer and skiing.

Competing in running, long jump and shot put events at the upcoming National Summer Games, he is looking forward to his performance at the 1992 Winter Games in Salt Lake City where he won two silver medals in speed skating. A superb skater, Thomas regularly trains and competes in the winter sports programs of the Air Force Academy Training Center. He currently placed fifth in a grueling 3000 m race.

No matter what the outcome is, Hollis, it's clear that the Special Olympian has an attitude that will carry him forward. "Sport is a gift," he says. "Life is a gift."



Ronnie Cole
AQUATICS

■ "Without Special Olympics, I'd be out and invisible."

Sixteen-year-old Ronnie Cole loves swimming and tennis. Three years ago - before the Halton High School student joined SO - Cole had little self-confidence and even less physical endurance. Today the young athlete, who will compete at the National Summer Games in the 100m butterfly, has a healthy dose of confidence, and 18 medals in a "special" bag, referring to his placement in the pool.

It's a transformation that is being noted by Cole's coaches. Dennis Deacon, who has been a coach for a lot of swimmers when they come to see out, says she is very enthusiastic and loves her work, he says. "She is definitely one of our better swimmers."

Cole's mother, Dr. Christine Cole, is equally pleased with her daughter. Around "the progress has brought Ronnie out of her shell and given her confidence," she says. "Winning medals is only a small part of the rewards she has received."



The slogan of The Task Force on Employment of People with Disabilities, a non-profit organization based in Montreal, Quebec, Canada.



No One Ever Won A Game Sitting On The Sidelines.

Everyone deserves a fighting chance...an opportunity to prove one's self, and to participate in life.

That's why at Bank of Montreal, we've established The Task Force on Employment of People with Disabilities. Its mandate is to integrate people with



disabilities into our workforce, and to ensure equality.

As part of our commitment, we're proud to sponsor the Sports Celebrities Festival. We urge you to come out and show your support...After all, it doesn't take an athlete to be a team player.



IT IS POSSIBLE



has signed business deals in our afternoon worth \$23 billion. Our target at the moment is more than \$1 billion and we're talking serious commercial contracts, not just lip-service kinds of understandings." An announcement on those commercial contracts is expected in Beijing along with an announcement by Prime Minister Chirac on the signing of a bilateral nuclear non-proliferation agreement between the two countries that would set up the conditions for the sale of a \$1-billion CANDU reactor.

The unanswered question is whether China's top political leaders are as influential themselves in the Texas Consul's effort because Ottawa, unlike Washington in the last two years, has taken a less wary approach to the bloody crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators in Beijing's Tiananmen Square on June 4, 1989. "There's no way to answer that question," says Austin. "I'd say we're as advanced as the Americans on human rights, but less principled about the way we present the arguments. We don't have trade and economic relations to human rights and environmental standards. We don't push our ethic and issue executive orders, even threats, based on how we feel about what happened." What he says is that we have certain values relating to the importance of the individual. How can we bring about evolution except by demonstrating that civilized behavior works in our society?

China's economy is still growing faster than any of its Asian rivals, but there are signs of trouble. "Imports simply far exceed our rate of growth," says Kotek, who is also strategic for the Deutsche Bank group, noting in the spring of this year of New People magazine, "Growth at the current pace is not sustainable. Corruption is rampant, the currency is in difficulty. Although optimism remains reasonable, as well as the notion that the reform will be of long and gradual nature, it is not clear what will happen in a new context where re-nationalization is placing a strongly authoritarian state and administratively controlled labor markets."

On the positive side, Gervais estimates that the infrastructure investment required by Asia during the next decade will include provision of an extra 24,000 megawatts of electricity a year, 40 new airports (and 90 airport upgrades), installation of 255 million new telephone lines, and the launch of 80 new satellites. He predicts that fully half of that avalanche of new investment will take place in China. "A very positive for the decade ahead," he laments, "will be the effect on the world political economy of the integration of 400 million Chinese or more, who earn a few dollars a day, into the world economy."

The challenge is then, and Canadian businesses had followed their traditional path of first allowing competitors to open up foreign markets, we would not share our share off. By using the dynamic format of a Team Canada approach, we'll at least put a good chance in the race on a slightly better basis even looking. After that, it will be up to each Canadian CEO to grab his/her brain trust,



GIVE HIM 7.2 SECONDS AND HE'LL SHATTER ANY MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT MENTALLY HANDICAPPED ATHLETES.

He runs the 50 metre in just over 7 seconds, an impressive feat. He trains and competes with the same passion any athlete does.

And he's just one of the hundreds of Special Olympians that TSN is proud to salute, along with all the organizers and volunteers that make this event happen.



REAL PEOPLE™



A top-level hunt for China's pot of gold

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

In an unprecedented show of unity and strength, Canadian political and business leaders are planning to establish a formal commercial partnership in China this fall. For their part, China's leaders are taking the Canadian visit seriously that both the country's president and premier will be involved in a joint meeting along with Prime Minister Jean Chrétien, who will head the Team Canada delegation.

The Canadian trade mission, which will convene in Beijing on Nov. 7 and 8, with a follow-up session in Shanghai the next day, will be held under the sponsorship of the Canada-China Business Council and will include a wordy representation from the Business Council on National Issues (BCNI). The BCNI, which is portraying its annual meeting so that many of its members can take the trip, represents 50% of Canada's most powerful CEOs, says chairman Sasi Balachandran, whose companies have combined annual revenues of more than \$420 billion. Joining them will be an equally large contingent representing the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, which has 2,200 corporate members as well as 170,000 associates through local affiliates.

Bucking that powerful private-sector delegation will be an influential cadre of politicians who has ever been recruited for any trade crusade. As well as Chrétien, it will include three of his senior ministers plus five provincial premiers and their cabinet colleagues.

The hope is that this top-level meeting will trigger immediate sales contracts worth more than \$1 billion, with much more business to follow. Last year's bilateral trade between the two countries totalled \$5 billion, making China third in terms of Canada's trade partners. With 12 billion people, most of whom yet to join the consumer society, China's market has the largest growth potential on earth.

The unique exploit of Special Olympics is to exploit the cultural advantage Canadians have

Team Canada's ultimate hope is that this trade summit will trigger immediate sales contracts worth \$1 billion or more

over Americans after the same pot of gold. Canada's loss with the current regime date back to the heroic exploits of Dr. Norman Bethune, the Grossman Oct. doctor who became a hero of Mao Tse-Tung's Communist revolution in the 1930s. His writings were evolutionary reading during the Cultural Revolution and he is still considered one of the country's icons. Canada recognized the People's Republic of China in 1970, two years before the Americans.

The November political-economic summit will be the validation of a concept advanced by Jack Austin, the Canadian senator who is president of the Canada-China Business Council, the low-key organization he took over in 1986. Austin has used his contacts to link up Canada's political and economic heavyweights, but is also using his arm-twisting Chinese connections to obtain the presence at the Beijing meetings of State President Jiang Zemin as well as State Council Premier Li Peng, along with three vice-premiers. "What I'm doing," Austin told me in an interview last week, "is following the model of George Charlebois [then-Brian Mulroney's November, 1990] visit, when the corporate representatives who accompanied

The New War On BREAST CANCER

Women battle the odds—and win more funds to fight a killer

BY MARY NIEMETH

It had been a year since Pat Kelly was diagnosed with breast cancer. Then a 58-year-old mother of two and a research technologist living in Burlington, Ont., Kelly wanted to meet other women with the disease, to share information and experiences and to offer mutual support. There were other self-help groups, but none focusing exclusively on breast cancer. And so, in 1988, Kelly and another breast-cancer survivor set up their own organization that quickly turned to political activism. As one of its first projects, Kelly recalls, the group began gathering material for a booklet. "We were working on breast self-examination," she says. "And we went back to look at data in 1980—when one in 20 women faced a lifetime risk of getting breast cancer. In the 1980s, the numbers were one in 14. Now, it's one in 10. I said, 'What the hell is this all about? And I started calling the ministry of health."

Breast-cancer survivor groups, like the one Kelly co-founded, are now sprouting up across the country. Some are privately supported groups; some spread the word about the latest treatments, some are increasingly political, taking on the medical establishment, demanding a role in research issues. It is a movement fuelled by survivors, by a broad-based self-help group and consumer advocacy, and inspired by the effective result that AIDS activists have had in raising the profile of that disease. And it is one where health-care lobbyists of all kinds are demanding bigger chunks of shrinking public budgets; the breast-cancer survivors have been among the most successful. Largely because of their lobbying efforts, the federal government and the Canadian Cancer Society committed \$20 million over five years to breast-cancer research—and more funds are coming from the corporate sector. That money has now been rolled into a Michael Breast Cancer Research Initiative dedicated to researching and disseminating information about the disease.

The task is formidable. Statistics face a disease that sometimes lulls, but always tears a patient's life upside down—so that can challenge a woman's concept of her own identity, ravage her relationships and strip her right to developing breast cancer. While some physicians still argue that the benefits of tamoxifen far outweigh its risks, doctors at the Hamilton Regional Cancer Centre pulled out of the study in April. The reason: mounting evidence that the drug is associated with increased incidence of uterine cancer. "It's a very complex drug," concludes Kelly, who initially supported the tamoxifen trial but now opposes it. "If you could actually prevent breast cancer, that would be worthy of taking some risks. But not to the extent where you're putting other cancers in a person."

There is an army of breast-cancer survivor groups across the country, some more militant than others. Naom Bouque, the interim chairman of the fledgling Canadian Breast Cancer Network, insists that her organization's role is "support," not "advocacy," and that "we're not into doctor bashing or research bashing; we are interested in partnering." The groups, however, do have several issues in common—in particular, a sense that the medical system has made too little progress in reducing breast-cancer mortality rates. Having more research dollars, many now want more say in how that money is spent, they want more studies into environmental and the issues. The groups are also critical of variations in treatment: one recent Ontario study found that the rate of lumpectomy (the removal of only part of the breast) as opposed to mastectomy (the removal of the whole breast) varied from 11 per cent of all breast-cancer surgeries at one region to 84 per cent in another.

The patients, of course, speak from experience. After an incomprehensible mastectomy, Kelly says, she went for a cytology second—when she died in a room from a lump in the breast with a needle—only to get a false-negative result. "The surgeon," she says, "panicked me on the table and said, 'Don't you worry your pretty little head. There's nothing wrong.'"

The more surgeons, Kelly argues, are too hasty to let patients know they provide patients with adequate information to make informed decisions. Most of all, says Shelly Bell, a patient and founder of the Breast Cancer Action Montreal advocacy group, women want more input. "The Canadian Cancer Society doesn't think that consumers have been fully involved in the discussion," says Bell. "We're saying that we're the ones who should be at the centre. If it's our disease, we're the ones who are living with it and we need to play a greater role in managing it."

In the past, relations were sometimes strained between advocacy groups on the one hand and medical and research institutions and the Canadian Cancer Society on the other. "I know that it was not great," says Vicki Wiesnerman, a breast-cancer survivor and the Winnipeg-based national volunteer coordinator of the cancer society's emotional support programs. But she—and many other advocacy advocates as well—say relations are improving. Wiesnerman notes that the society has long offered support and counseling services, including a Reach to Recovery program in which volunteers visit 10,000 breast-cancer patients a year. "The cancer society has visible programs and so do the other groups," she says. "But not interested in being territorial. What's nice some people may not realize."

At the same time, many cancer professionals—support, patient involvement in research, treatment and support decisions. And increasingly, patients with all kinds of cancer are represented on cancer



■ Breast surgery: Kelly (opposite) is a movement fuelled by feminism and a growing trend towards consumer advocacy



By Mary Niemeth

A Backgrounder On Breast Cancer

The disease strikes one out of nine Canadian women—one of the worst rates in the world

BY MARK NICHOLS

WHAT IS BREAST CANCER?

Breast cancer, like other kinds of cancer, is caused by the uncontrolled growth of abnormal cells. There are more than a dozen kinds of breast cancer, including infiltrating ductal carcinoma—a cancerous tumor that begins in the breast ducts—and lobular carcinoma, which origi-

nates in the milk-producing glands. Some breast tumors can double in size in 30 days; others take decades to develop. In its early stages, the cancer is usually confined to the breast itself. As the disease advances, however, cancer cells may collect in the surrounding lymph nodes. From there, the cancer can spread, or metastasize, to other parts of the body, most commonly the lungs.

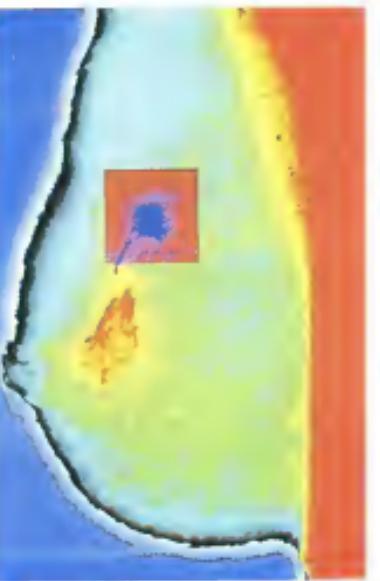
EARLY WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Women should watch for a lump or thickening in the breast, discharge of fluid from the nipple, development of an inverted nipple, or changes in the nipple's color or texture, swelling or dimpling of the breast, changes in size, contour or shape of the breast, the appearance of persistent veins on the breast's surface. They should report any noticeable change to a doctor. The best ways to check for breast cancer include:

Regular breast self-examination. Most breast cancers are discovered by women themselves. The best time for premenopausal women to examine their breasts is after the end of a menstrual period.

Anual breast examinations by a physician or other trained health-care professional.

Routine mammograms (breast X-rays) after the age of 50.



■ X-ray of a breast with tumor (in square area); the digitized image, which can be manipulated by computer, was produced at Toronto's Sunnybrook Hospital by physicist Martin Yaffe

ther, bones or brain. In recent years, however, doctors have learned that even early cancers can spread rapidly and that it's better to view breast cancer as a systemic disease that affects the whole body. Breast cancer usually affects women over the age of 50. While the disease is less common among women under 40, when they do get it the cancer tends to be more aggressive.

RISK FACTORS

The majority of breast cancers occur in women with no known risk factors. But some characteristics point to a higher than normal risk. They include being 50 or older, a previous bout with breast cancer, having relatives who had breast cancer; being overweight, beginning menstruation before the age of 12, long-term use of estrogen-based birth control pills, not having children or having a first child after the age of 30. Living in North America appears to be a risk factor in itself—perhaps, some researchers say, because of the typical high-fat diet, or other lifestyle or environmental factors.

TREATMENT OPTIONS

There are four main ways of treating breast cancer:

Surgery, including mastectomy or removal of the entire breast, and partial mastectomy or lumpectomy, in which only the tumor and some adjacent surrounding tissue are removed. Combined with radiation, a lumpectomy is now considered as effective as mastectomy in treating many early cancers. In

The Statistics

One out of nine Canadian women will develop breast cancer during her lifetime. That gives Canada the second-highest rate of breast cancer in the world, topped only by the United States. Canada's 10 most frequently occurring cancers, estimated for 1994:

TYPE OF CANCER	NEW CASES	MRIADS	FIVE-YEAR SURVIVAL RATE
Lung	19,600	16,600	14%
Breast (female)	17,000	5,400	74
Cervical	16,300	6,300	54
Prostate	14,300	4,100	62
Lymphoma	7,100	3,350	50
Bladder	4,800	1,350	72
Kidney	3,700	1,350	51
Leukemia	3,200	2,040	37
Ovar	3,120	1,118	54
Melanoma	3,000	580	63

Source: LIVESTRONG.COM

* BASED ON LATEST AVAILABLE DATA FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ONTARIO

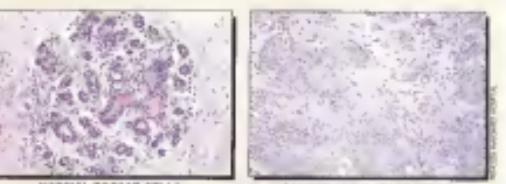
both mastectomies and lumpectomies, surgeons usually remove some lymph nodes from the adjacent armpit area to see if the cancer has spread.

Following surgery, radiation directed at the breast area can reduce the chance of a local recurrence by weakening and

killing any remaining cancer cells. Typical treatment following lumpectomy could include daily sessions lasting a few minutes, five times a week, for about five weeks. Side-effects include fatigue and skin irritation.

Chemotherapy involves the use of powerful toxic drugs to

When cells run amok



NORMAL BREAST CELLS

CANCEROUS BREAST CELLS

kill cancer cells throughout the body. The drugs can also harm healthy tissue, resulting in such side-effects as nausea and hair loss. Chemotherapy is administered orally or by injection over a number of days. Treatment may last from weeks to months, depending on the type of cancer and general health of the patient.

Hormone therapy is based on the fact that certain types of breast cancer rely on the hormone estrogen to grow. Hormone therapy interrupts the flow of estrogen to starve and kill the tumor. Tamoxifen is the main anti-estrogen drug often used to prevent or treat a recurrence of breast cancer.

AFTER SURGERY

Women's reactions to the loss of a breast vary widely. Some are content to live with one breast or at least awaiting to undergo further surgery, they may opt for a prosthesis, removable form, under their clothing. Women seeking permanent replacement may have options. These can be reconstructed using the woman's own tissue, as well as implants made of silicon or other materials can be inserted in the breast area, although silicone breast implants have been blamed for a variety of illnesses.

PROGNOSIS

Survival rates for breast cancer are higher than those for most other cancers. The overall five-year survival rate for women diagnosed with breast cancer is 74 per cent, compared with 40 per cent for ovarian cancer and 36 per cent for lung cancer. But for women who have had breast cancer, the chance of a recurrence is always there. In fact, most doctors now consider breast cancer to be a chronic disease.

MALE BREAST CANCER

About one per cent of all breast cancers are in men. Although such tumors are much easier to spot than in women, many men are unaware that they can get breast cancer and, as a result, ignore warning signs and delay seeing a doctor. □

The quest for solutions

Laboratories across Canada take on a deadly disease

BY MARK NICHOLS

Somewhere inside the nucleus of a cell within a woman's breast, a painful disaster has occurred. Some rogue force—it could have been a chemical or a puff of radiation—has damaged one of the thousands of genes that govern the human body's growth and development. Normally, mechanisms inside the cell will go into operation to repair such damage. But sometimes—particularly if the damage is inflicted repeatedly—they are unable to do so, and a mutation results. The altered gene causes the local cell to behave abnormally. Receptor proteins that are part of the cell's communication system may begin to misread signals, causing the cell to proliferate uncontrollably. Usually, the process is slow—years after the event, a lump of aberrant cells forms inside the breast. Some cells may venture as far as the nearby lymph nodes and from there escape to other parts of the woman's body. Now, cancer is on the loose.

Over the past two decades, cancer research has led to a steady widening understanding of how the disease unfolds. Yet breast cancer, and other forms of the disease, claim more and more victims every year. Pressured by women's organizations, Canadian governments and other sources are also pumping about \$15 million annually into research on breast cancer, up from about \$5 million in 1980. Scores of researchers are pursuing a variety of angles. In Toronto, Dr. Norman Navid, a specialist in preventive oncology at the Ontario Cancer Institute and Research Foundation, a 10-year project that will eventually involve 7,000 Canadian women in a study designed to test the widespread suspicion that a low-fat diet protects women from breast cancer.



At Quebec City's Laval University, Dr. Eric Dewberry, a specialist in environmental medicine, will launch a study in September to test whether radon, a potent carcinogen, that a group of chemicals called organochlorines holding both honored or restricted substances in DDT and PCBs, may play a role in breast cancer. In Dewberry's study, 300 women with breast cancer will be examined to determine their exposure to organochlorines, another 200 women without breast cancer will be studied as a control group. Meanwhile, in laboratories across the country, other scientists are focusing on specific mechanisms within women's bodies

in an effort to determine how breast cancer begins and how it can be stopped. Among the laboratory studies currently under way:

THE GENE HUNTERS

Dr. Steven Narod is in his pursuit of HERC1, a gene suspected of causing between 2 and 4 per cent of breast cancers and between 3 and 10 per cent of ovarian cancers. Narod, an associate 35-year-old cancer geneticist who works in the research division of Montreal General Hospital, says that the search for the gene may be over. "We're very close now," says Narod. "If the gene is not found this year, then it will be in 1995."

MURPHY'S LAW

Thiomodrine is a drug with an impressive ability to protect women who have had breast cancer from a recurrence of the disease. In about 30 to 45 per cent of postmenopausal women who have had breast cancer, tamoxifen (sold under the name of Nolvadex in Canada) can reduce the risk of recurrence by as much as 30 per cent. But its ability to protect women from a recurrence of breast cancer tends to wane after several years. Dr. Leah Murphy, a Gynecologist and professor of obstetrics and gynecology at the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg, wants to know why this happens. The growth of tumor cells, she claims, which looks like a cancer protein inside cancerous cells and commands them to divide. Tamoxifen blocks this process by cutting off the receptors first—and preventing estrogen from making contact with the cells. But "spipers are unstable and undergo mutation," says Murphy. "Suppose the estrogen receptor is mutated in such a way that it actually sees the unmodified estrogen. Then the cancer would grow."

Murphy thinks that this may be what happens. In examining genetic material taken from breast tumor cells, the Australia-born Murphy has found abnormalities that might predispose such a mutant estrogen receptor. The next step, says Murphy, is to determine how often mutant receptors play a role in breast cancer and in what types of tumors. If Murphy's theory proves correct, the finding might help in the development of new anti-breast-cancer drugs. Murphy says it will take at least five years to find out exactly what role mutant estrogen receptors are actually playing. But it is worth the effort, she says. "Because breast cancer is such a terrible disease."

PUTTING CANCER TO SLEEP

"My strategy," says Dr. Michael Pollak, an oncologist and researcher at Toronto's Jewish General Hospital, "is to try to develop non-toxic treatments for breast cancer that don't kill cancer cells, but just sort of make them go to sleep." Pollak points out that there are already some drugs, such as tamoxifen, that do that in a limited way. To find better ways of making cancer cells go to sleep, Pollak is looking at a group of substances produced in women's bodies that stimulate normal breast development and growth. "We look at the substances that are present at that stage," says Pollak, "and then try to imitate with their actions, hoping that that will slow the growth of malignant breast cells."

One likely candidate is a body chemical called Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 (IGF-1), which, at the instigating, signals breast cells to begin dividing so that the breasts will grow. When breast cells become cancerous, the substance takes the role in stimulating malignant growth. The body also manufactures substances known as binding proteins that regulate the activity of IGF-1. In test tube exper-

iments, says Pollak, one of these substances—IGF-binding protein 3—has shown a significant ability to arrest the growth of breast cancer cells. Pollak is now trying to determine whether the binding protein can be synthesized and used as a drug to treat breast cancer. Another approach Pollak, would be to find a way of stimulating the production of the binding protein to counteract the action of IGF-1 and the growth of cancerous cells. While the road to these goals may be long, says Pollak, his team should be ready to test out or tease approaches in patients. Adds Pollak, "It's looking pretty good."

ACTIVATING THE IMMUNE SYSTEM

Jack Gardiner, who heads the department of pathology at McMaster University in Hamilton, is trying to develop a vaccine that will spur some sorts of breast cancer in their tracks. It should be possible is do that, he says, by activating the body's own immune system to attack and kill breast cancer cells. That principle was applied by doctors at the U.S. National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Md., who said the drug Interferon—a drug first used to treat hepatitis—recently Robert Bourne for this cancer—so far successfully. Gardiner, 51, has already treated breast cancer in rats. "In some of our experiments," says Gardiner, "we have been able to make breast cancer in mice stop growing and go away."

The central player in Gardiner's approach is a group of cells called T-lymphocytes. These are part of the body's immune system. In a test tube, T-lymphocytes kill tumor cells. But in real life, the lymphocytes find their way into tumors—and then, for some reason, fail to attack cancer cells. Work in other laboratories has shown that when macrophages—cells that produce a regulatory molecule called a cytokine, of which interleukin-2 is one—synthesize form it to the cell, the relevant lymphocytes can be activated to attack cancer cells.

Our problem was how to get the cytokine into cancer cells. Frank Graham, a McMaster researcher, said that by modifying an adenovirus—a bug that causes common colds—to remove the virus's damaging powers and turn it into a vehicle for carrying the genetic information that produces the cytokine. Meanwhile, molecular biologists Bill Muller had genetically altered mice that develop breast cancers similar to human ones. Now, Muller and his team are experimenting with various cytokines to see which is most effective in activating the immune system against breast cancer cells in the mouse mice. Gardiner hopes his team will be ready to test the vaccine approach on human subjects within a year. The goal, says Gardiner, "is to have the body's immune response recognize names of as fungus and wipe them out."

Peaking Tom

BY BRIAN D. JOHNSON

It was an unusually clear day at Los Angeles' sprawling Sundance film festival. It was also two days after the O.J. Simpson motorcycle, and in the aftermath the city seemed suspended in a state of postive natural calm. From the balcony of the hotel room where Tom Hanks was conducting interviews, the cluster of downtown squares could be seen more clearly from the sprawl of the city, and the colored mutations were ebbing against blue sky in the distance. Everyone was still distracted by the O.J. affair, including Tom Hanks, who was talking about his new movie, *Race With You*—and puzzling over the uncanny parallels between it and the dream of the blue football star.

In the title role, Hanks plays Alabama simpleton with an all-25 who becomes an unlikely all-American hero. Slow-witted but quick-footed, he becomes a star running back in college football. Later, after a string of remarkable exploits culminates from a Vietnam War hero and a profligate entrepreneur, Gump runs across the United States and back for no apparent motive, while class chases him on the football field. "It's very, very strange," said Hanks, as he reflected on it for an interview with *Entertainment Weekly*. "You know, I saw these pictures from O.J.'s career winning number 22, and I thought, 'Thank God I picked number 41 for *Forrest*! Who knows what consequences suddenly would

Archie from the obvious football parallel, there is a deeper connection between Gump and O.J.: at a time when the American myths are mounting the full of yet another who, and lamenting the fact that all their heroes seem tarnished, Forrest Gump captures our nostalgia for a lost innocence. It affirms a raw prototype of heroic virtue. Gump is a man for our times, a noble soul who is not smart enough to be or compare, who takes everything at its face value, and who never displays a hint of sexual aggression. The movie ends with a whitewash, just for wrap up positive history, seen through the eyes of someone who doesn't know what's going on longer than "Gump," says Hanks. "Gump's point fingers or his blues. He doesn't tell us exactly. He just says there will be someone else here has a question or tells him what he do."

For Hanks, who turns 38 on July 9, Gump is the latest in a series of roles that have redefined what it means to be a leading man in Hollywood. As a lawless widower in *Big* (another's) hot dogger at Seattle, Hanks served as a paragon of new male sensitivity. Then, with his Oscar-winning turn as a gay lawyer with AIDS in *Philadelphia*, he championed the cause of tolerance towards homosexuals. Now, playing church in *Forrest Gump*, he delivers a childlike lesson in basic human decency. In his next movie, *Apollo 13*, Hanks brings back understated American heroism by playing an astronaut in distress, Craig T. Nelson's

Interestingly, the actor's career seems destined to reviving the proposition that nice guys don't last. Onscreen and off, Hanks is Mr. Nice Guy personified, very and understanding. Before the interview, he asks a plain bacon for more herbal tea. She says there is only English Breakfast left, but they could have green tea instead and up some herbal tea. No says Hanks, English Breakfast will be fine.

*Onscreen
and off,
Tom Hanks is
Mr. Nice Guy*

In an industry of pampered, stodgy stars, Hanks is a politician's dream. And that same, unerring civility that audiences seem to find appealing. Asked to analyze his image, the actor evades hisself with a bemused ellipticity. "I think that maybe people will sort of like, follow me anywhere," he was tarts. "I do have that Everyman persona that is part and parcel of every job I've done. I really don't think anyone feels me as as threatened by me. And it that is my image as an actor, it's a very ridiculous thing that still allows me to do everything that a human being has to do—get mad, run away, be chicken, be happy." There, with a bold-deprecating laugh, Hanks adds, "Maybe I'm just one big live wire for everybody. Free admissions to the park, that's me. You don't have to believe anything, if you have to do it, come in."

There is something about Hanks that inspires trust. Sally Field, who co-starred with him in *Philadelphia* (1993) and plays his mother in *Forrest*, Gump, calls him "a straight-up kind of what actors should be in their lives." Tom is the quintessential example of someone who's always growing and pushing him self." Field told *EW*: "He's fearless in his ability to reveal his heart and soul."

In accepting his Oscar for *Philadelphia*—with an enormous



Hanks with
Wilson Beatty.
Totally don't
think anyone
looks up!

now crooning Field's own "You really like me" outburst—Hanks revealed too much heart and soul for some tastes. A number of critics condemned the star for going over the top in his emotional tribute to those who died from AIDS. In fact, it was not the most coherent performance, especially from an actor who, in the words of Gump director Robert Zemeckis, "never has a problem not being in absolute control of his character."

But Hanks clearly felt he had a mandate to talk. "I wanted to say something that was genuine. To the real reason I was standing there," he says. "And that's because so many gay men are dying of AIDS. I couldn't just get up and say, 'I'm sorry,' because, what a great reason this is! So I thought about what I wanted to say, and thought it needed

to have some poetry to it—whether it's good poetry or just banal regatta. I didn't know I had said that I forgot to say and ended up saying things that I never thought I was going to say," he adds. "Because it's an incredibly personal moment and your hand fills up with blood and it's very uncomfortable. I don't remember violence and things. I only remember standing next to Diana Thompson as she's handing me this 25-foor branch-and-willing her. I'll always remember sharing this moment with you."

With that moment, Hanks officially earned in the ranks of serious actor. He has been a successful actor since some time—ever since scoring his breakthrough, playing a American's son in *Splendor* (1984). And he received his first Oscar nomination back in 1989, for playing a child impeded in a man's body in *My* But, until recently, Hanks was in danger of getting permanently stuck in the feather-weight world of romantic comedy. "Yeah," he sighs. "I've been a funny guy. I know I can more or less handle how to do that or in a funny kind of way. But after a while, that just wears you down." Hanks says he always considered himself more actor than comedian. And although he can make people laugh, standing on a stage or sitting in a talk-show chair, he has never worked in a stand-up comedian, except to prepare for his big-screen stints in *Pacemaker*.

A turning point in his career arrived with a supporting role in *A League of Their Own* (1992), as a washed-up pitcher of a baseball magazine. "It was kind new for me," says Hanks, "because it wasn't the mainstage lead of the movie. I was the big fat guy in the back, which actually was a start to the A. And it opened up a lot of avenues for me."

With *Philadelphia*, *Forrest Gump* and *Apollo 13*, Hanks is suddenly playing American heroes who are thrust into the forefront of public life. Which suits him fine. "I've always wanted do do things," he says, "that have a bigger world spectrum to them somehow."

But his career path has not been smooth. Among the 18 movies he's made in the past decade are such clunkers as *For Better or Worse* (1993) and *Brother of the Wind* (1995). "My career has been as checkered as my personal life," says Hanks like his own parents. Hanks divorced when his children were young. He and his first wife, actress-princess *Susanna* Lowsen, separated in 1985, five years after their marriage. Their son and daughter were just 7 and 3 at the time. Hanks has since remeasured, to actress Rita Wilson, and they have a happy-new-old son.

Born in Concord, Calif., in 1956, Hanks grew up in suburban San Francisco, where Jason worked as a busboy in the middle of the night. Jason picked Tom and his older brother and sister into a car and took off. Tom's big brother stayed with his mother, who went on to marry three more times. Tom lived with his father, who was constantly moving and married seven more.

Hanks describes the lesson of so much dissolution. "I had the idea of being the new kid in class. I saw other people who were alone by staff that I couldn't imagine. Then my wife, whose parents are still married, she's got stuff that I don't even care about," adds the actor. "This thing of trying the breakdowns of the American family is the cause of everything—

man was just a broken down, beat-up form. Nobody showed anybody. It was fractured, but it wasn't completely destroyed."

Although a law-school student, he always enjoyed drama classes. "I got swept up in the theater," he recalls. "I wasn't just interested by the acting. It was the whole thing—the lights, the sets—I thought that was a magical kind of place." While Hanks was studying for his law at California State University in Sacramento, he visited Dowling, a visiting theatre professor, worked here in roles at the Great Lakes Shakespeare Festival in Galesburg, dropped out in 1977 to join Dowling's troupe. "It was like joining the circus," he says. "I spent three years at the festival, got my equity card and became a professional actor."

At 26, Hanks landed a starring role in an ABC sitcom *Bosom Buddies*, a *Saturday Night Live* cast because a call came. Then he plunged into a movie career with *Splash*. In all his performances, the common denominator is an emotional honesty, a vulnerability that ranges across a spectrum instead of a wink-wink. Now, as he expands his range, he would like to portray a villain. "I have good relationships with a lot of folks," he says, "and they ask me if I'd like to play the bad guy, the loving husband who turns out to be an ice-pick slayer. That's just not the right bad guy for me."

The "Sala" he has good relationships with range from Hollywood mogul Steven Spielberg to U.S. President Bill Clinton. But Hanks seems to take it all with a grain of salt. "I've played a night in the White House into a lottery ticket," he jokes, referring to the



Playing now
stands of leading men in Philadelphia, and *Sherlock Holmes* in Seattle (left). "My career has been as checkered as my personal life!"

time last fall when he and his wife enjoyed a sleepover at the Clinton place after a screening of *Philadelphia*. "It was a huge thrill," he says, "a very prestigious and beautiful. But it was very hard to sleep." Look at that, we're in the White House for Christ'sake!

sure that those have yet to do him in on *Cast Away*. "I'm not that old," he says, "but the age of 30 seems the age of 20," Hanks laughs. And so he gets up to stretch his legs before the next interview, he politely asks the publicist if he could get some water too, and an iced-tea cookie. □

Like the overgrown kid in *Big*, however, Hanks is in a position to make his dreams come true. As a youth, he saw the movie *Apocalypse Now* 22 times, and now he gets to play a real astronaut in *Apollo 13* for the material rewards. Hanks adds, "He is very conscientious with himself—I try to live as modestly as I can for someone with so many houses." How many? "Those, I think, when you come down to it, one here in town, a place in Malibu, and we're trying to get a place in New York." But for transportation, Hanks relies on "one of those four-wheel-drive things" and a Mazda Miata.

Not a Ferrari, a Porsche or a Mercedes. A daily late-model, gaudy little sports car for a people who still stand over his peer all thanks to ingenuity. "I may care that I don't want to worry about them," he says. "Let them get snatched up with money anyway."

"What is there to worry about?" "You know," he says, "I'm looking

The fool on the hill

FOREST GUMP

Directed by Robert Zemeckis



Adults scale the heights of American innocence

T he story unfolds in whimsical flashbacks, centered in a slow-talking, southern-drawn by a simpleton sitting on a bench. Forrest Gump (Tom Hanks) has been stupid, but his mother (Sally Field) feels he has as much of a right in the American Dream as anyone. In fact, Gump does astonishingly well. To escape local bullies, he learns to "run like the wind," which leads to a football scholarship. He goes on to become a Vietnam War hero, a world Ping-Pong champion and a string magician.

For the film-makers, however, Gump's job is to serve as a didactic vision to history in the making. With serendipitous timing, he keeps showing up on the scene of important events. And through computer-declining of cracked claps, director Robert Zemeckis shows Gump making small talk with historical figures from John Leacock to John F. Kennedy. The movie unfolds as a montage of

history lesson: Elvis, assassinations, Vietnam, hippies, Black Panthers, the moon landing, Watergate, cocaine, AIDS. All the hits of the '60s, '70s and '80s. No tasteless addendum.

But the narrative is so preprogrammed it is like watching software. *Forrest Gump* is a master of sound bites—clever, nice, amiable, silly, sentimental—and irritatingly

pleasing. Meanwhile, to underscore every shift in the action, Zemeckis has assembled a sound track of vintage pop songs with phobias themselves.

Zemeckis, the special-effects wizard who directed *Back to the Future* and *Who Framed Roger Rabbit?*, often overpowers his actors. Hanks is endearing as Gump, and Gary Sinise valiantly tries to step up as his Vietnam buddy, Lt. Dan, who loses his legs in combat. But as Jenny, Gump's heartthrob, Robin Wright gets lost in a whirled of costume changes as her character keeps step with the times by becoming a flapper, a scrapping ingenue, a radical and a drug addict.

The movie strikes a odd balance between novelty and formula. Zemeckis is at his best healing wounds with an Oberammergau version of the modern American tragedy. Through Gump's unencumbered eyes—shades of Don Hellsell's autistic heroin show *Show Me*—he renders it meaningful. As an exercise in high-powered manipulation, the movie works audiences may find it irresistible. But *Forrest Gump* is, quite literally—to quote Shakespeare—*a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing*.

B.D.J.

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GRANDEUR TWO-YEAR MAGAZINE

Train of desire

Romance rides the rails across Canada

MOVEMENTS DU DESIR

Directed by Léa Pool

A passenger train is a kind of moving picture. As the landscape slides by the wide screen windows, the track swallows beneath the wheels like film through spools, the railway line bracketing each frame of footage. With an addictive rhythm, train travel can cast the same sort of magnetic spell as a good movie. And with *Mouvements du désir*, Quebec director Léa Pool has tapped into the romance of train travel to create a steaming, slow-burn love story.

Various characters drift in and out of the



Paul (left), Pénélope, Kopylovy inking hearts each other as the miles wear on

Two strangers meet on the westbound Canadian Vincent (Jean-Paulin Piché) is heading to Vancouver to meet his girlfriend Catherine (Valérie Kaprisky), accompanied by her seven-year-old daughter, Charlotte (Géraline L'Allier-Mathieu). He is hoping to start a new life leaving behind a failed relationship in Montréal. Vincent and Catherine set up a steaming acquaintance, which gradually takes on a sexual dimension. They are both reluctant to succumb to their desires—especially Vincent, who could give Anthony Hopkins a run in emotional repression. As the miles wear on, they each grow closer to each other. We the pri words that Charlotte is carrying with her. But by the time they finally do succumb to each other, it is with a luxuriant passion that makes all the anticipation worthwhile.

B.D.J.

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'Lover of literature'

An anthologist shares his passion for fiction

Alberto Manguel remembers that the comic books of his childhood in Argentina often contained one particularly tantalizing phrase: "Meanwhile, in another part of the forest..." That line gave him a thrill, he explains, because it promised to reveal something that had been taking place at the same time in the most distant bits of the plot. Manguel, now a 55-year-old naturalized Canadian, is an all-purpose, refreshingly unrestrained man of letters. His new book, which he edited with Craig Stephen, is a collection of fiction about reading men. Published by Raap Canada, its subtitle, "Guy Stories from After Hours to Peter Maffayville's The Book of Books," makes it clear that it is more idiosyncratic and individually representative than *Maus*.

The Canadian chapter of Manguel's life opened in 1979 when he met Dennis, now vice-president of Random House of Canada in Toronto, at a London book fair. He was

more than formal education. "I tried once to teach him," he recalls in a recent Manguel interview. "But the rest of the time I was so bored I finally left." He was still in his teens when he embarked on a career as an editor, translator and editor that would take him to Italy, France, Spain and England.

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The new anthology contains works by Ernest Hemingway and Ray Bradbury, as well as translations of stories by writers from around the world. It is Manguel's eleventh fiction collection. Previous titles include *Black Water: The Anthology of Romantic Literature*, *Offerings: Short Fiction by Latin American Women* and last year's *The Gates of Paradise: The Anthology of Roots Short Fiction*. He has also published an award-winning novel, *Never from a Foreign Country*. In addition, he has written radio plays and TV scripts.

Beyond that, Manguel has translated Spanish, French, Italian and German into English, and has made substantial contributions as a essayist and author. "An attitude to purchased," in law Deep Cutley, artistic director of year-round literary events at Toronto's Harbourfront Centre, describes him: "He is probably the great literary critic in Canada," says his friend and publisher, Lorraine Denney, "because he comes at the work not as a critic, but in a lover of literature."

The way that Manguel derives fun fiction is palpable in his writing and conversations. If someone manages to hire a piece included in one of his collections, he is likely to benefit with pleasure and exultation. "Isn't that a wonderful story?" Born in Buenos Aires in 1938, Manguel developed a passion for reading at an early age. He spent most of the first six years of his life in Israel, where his father was the Argentine ambassador, and then returned with his family to Buenos Aires. At 16, he went to work in a bookstore frequented by the great Argentine novelist Jorge Luis Borges, who became a mentor. The book business proved to be Manguel's

where he will be studying psychology at the C. G. Jung Institute.

As an anthologist, Manguel is an astute explorer of many subjects; he has assembled collections about ghosts and revenge. And, at a time when many in the arts community are debating whether a writer is entitled to adopt the perspective of a character of a different gender, sexuality or race, he is a staunch defender of freedom of expression. "Sohran Redzko says that literature is not at the business of copying down a specific subject for a specific group, and I certainly agree with that," Manguel says. "To assume that the writer's or anthologist's experience creates the validity of what is written is such absurdity. It bothers me that anyone would think that Coetzee and I are somehow obliged to put this anthology together—because we are gay. In fact, the only credential for putting together an anthology is being a good reader, and I think we are truly good readers." Indeed, their anthology will appeal to many fans of literate writing—whatever their sexual preference.



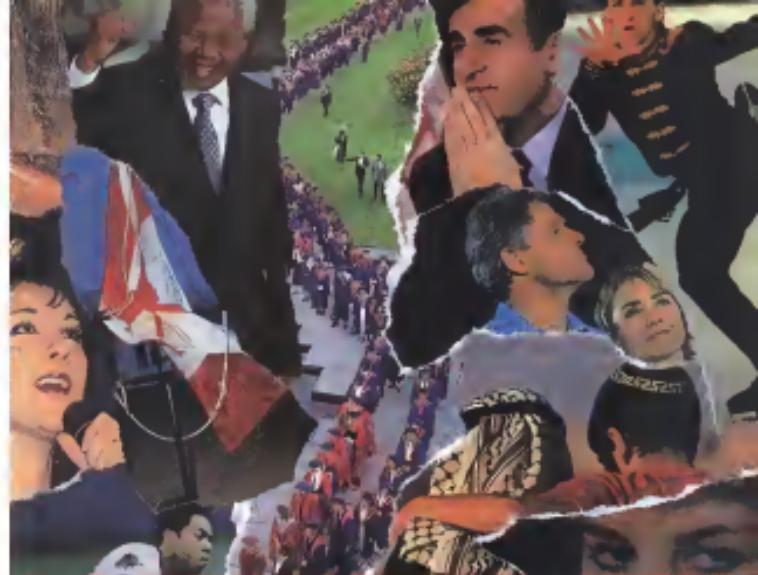
Manguel, novelist, essayist, playwright and "an antidote to pretentiousness"

seeking a publisher for his first book, *The Dictionary of Imaginary Places*. In 1980, Dennis and her partners in the now-defunct firm Lutter & Denney published the guide to fantastic realms, co-written with Italian writer Gianni Gardigiani, and it was an instant success. In 1987, Manguel has written and their young family moved to Canada. The couple who have three children, have since divorced.

Manguel now lives with Stephen, the Canadian high school teacher with whom he edited *Maus*, in *Another Part of the Forest*. They are moving to Paris in about two years. They plan to return to Toronto after two years. In Europe, Manguel will continue writing a book on the history of reading, and Stephen plans to translate to French,

The ferociously productive Manguel has several novels in the works. This fall, Macmillan/Wiley & Sons will publish his second anthology of essays. Meanwhile, he has a second novel in the works. He is also overseeing a bilingual literary fiction series for Toronto's Coach House Press and doing some of the translations himself. Undoubtedly, there will be more catalogues, and it is a safe bet that they will contain lists of titles that Manguel thinks are wonderful. "What you do is not with anthropologizing," he says. "In presenting books on your friends. How can you feel good about yourself if you are not basically passionate about what you are putting forward?"

PAMELA YOUNG



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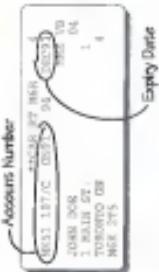


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Celebrating the style of the Nile

Egypt's enduring influence goes on show

For centuries, civilizations have been mesmerized by the art and culture of ancient Egypt. Some of the results of that fascination are on spectacular view, until Sept. 15, at Ottawa's National Gallery of Canada with *Egyptomania: a storied exhibition of almost 400 pieces*. The show includes a wide range of objects—paintings, reliefs, stage designs, furniture, jewelry, ceramics—compiled between 1730 and 2000 by Western artists enamored of the Nile style. Organized by the National Gallery, the旅展 museum in Paris and the Kunsthistorisches museum in Vienna, *Egyptomania* also features 27 authentic Egyptian artworks dating back more than 3,000 years, including a rarely seen-for-a-museum piece of the pharaoh Ramses II. The National Gallery's associate curator of Egy-



1822 perfume set. *Egyptomania*.

ptian art, Michael Pumfrey, one of three experts who organized the show, says that it was "staggering" to discover the extent to which Egyptian styles "keep coming back, and are born from the slightest provocation."

The past two centuries' infatuation with Egypt can be traced to late-1700s Italy, where construction crews encountered artifacts and monuments created when imperial Rome was in the throes of its own Egyptian vogue.

Since then, there have been several waves of Nile chic—stoking one inspired by Napoleon's expedition to Egypt in 1798. The exhibition also explores the Egyptian influence on Art Deco. An exotic feast for the eyes, the show could spark yet another bout of Egyptomania.

From top, 1881 painting by Alexandre Cabanel, circa-1650 ceramic vessel, circa-2,500 coffee service in the theme of Egyptianism



LINDA POMERANTZ/OTTAWA



Promoting the Canadian way

BY TRENT PRAYNE

The difference in the two games is now what is likely to sell the Canadian version of football in the United States

the same game as the NFL, but not, as originally, were merely a pale and saturated copy.

The only differences under the CFL are different, fast-paced and wider open,

and Smith's strategy has been to allow it at

undivided American cities such as Sacramento,

Sheboygan and Las Vegas, with such

towns as Birmingham, Memphis and Port

Orchard omitted in the stage.

The advantage here, Smith observes, is that some

of those places no longer enough to have NFL as-

sociations and so each is noncompetitive with

the other.

Everywhere there was competition of sorts,

the Canadian style emerged well enough

That was in Sacramento, where the Gold

Masters made their CFL debut last year some

345 km removed from San Francisco, home

of the silvered skins. "They sold 11,000 season tickets," Smith says. "That's nearly half

the capacity of Hornet Field. Demographically, Sacramento is one of the fastest growing

American cities. I liked it from the begin-

ning, it was a head-basher, an eye-popper."

In any description of Smith, who became

the CFL's leader six years ago, he would

be mighty hard to bypass a word like entrance. No doubt about it,

Larry Smith presents an ardent, avid, confident and enthusiastic presence. If control costing were looking for someone to play his, they could send over Tom Cruise. Smith is a handocake fellow recently turned 43, a暮暮senior jockey and eight end with the horse-john Montreal Alouettes, 1972 through 1980. In that span, he never missed a game—140 consecutive regular-season games, 13 playoff and five Grey Cup games, winning two and losing one under coach Marc Levy, the scholarly fellow who went on to fear straight Super Bowl appearances (and los-

es) as the bone of the Buffalo Bills.

Larry is big, six feet and 202 lbs, but he doesn't look big. He looks thin and fit, a guy likely to be in a white shirt, dark tie and a tiny-blue suit, vibrant and focused, a black-haired, blue-eyed, firm handshaking formerly gaudily mucky business executive who may be the survivor of a braggart that appeared during which he suddenly decided in the early evening of Nov. 26, 1989, that he was the Moses to lead it across the sea of red ink. Whether he will or not, result is to be seen.

But this November night, nearly five years ago, he was seated along with 54,088 other green-humped Grey Cup fans in Toronto's elegant ode to effluvia, the SkyDome, as the Hamilton Tiger-Cats and the Saskatchewan Roughriders engaged in one of the most dazzling football games ever played, anywhere. In short, a non-existing.

The quarterback, Hamilton's Mike Karigian and Regina's Kent Austin, a couple of clean-cut Canadian boys from Thibles and Manitoba, were racing the world with star fire, velocity and location, the two favorite words in the vocabulary of any big-leaguer baseball pitcher. Between them, they earned 10 points from two teams, accounted that session for 100 yards. There was a Grey Cup record for points in the second quarter, when the westenders outscored the Tiger-Cats 21-14, a 35-point exchange in 15 seconds, a record-breaking situation. With two seconds remaining as the game clock, Austin won by 43-41 when Dave Ridgway, the only other guy in the joint, kicked a field goal at 35 yards.

Anyways, standing there here, Larry Smith, who had returned from football nine years earlier and by his own word had hardly thought of the game as he climbed up and up the corporate ladder (firstly becoming president of the human resource division of Cogeco Mills in the John Labatt Ltd. empire), heard himself say of the show-offish Canadian Football League. "Hey, they don't need a football guy here, they need a promoter, they need a marketing guy."

And he says now that he knew the CFL was looking for a communicator, that he knew the league had commissioned a man to find one, Bruce Ward by name.

"I phoned the headhunter and I said, 'Is there a CFL? I think there's a CFL.' Obviously, the way things turned out, there was a CFL."

And this time, and now anyway, nobody's been heard laughing at those peculiarly Canadian rules. Far be it different.

Still, Smith notes that these leagues played

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A young and volatile land

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

A year ago, having just celebrated his birthday, Canada's first poet, Esther Freud, proud of herself at having a bright and sunny female as prime minister, *The Jew That Walked Like a Man*, a memory, the future looking rosy.

A year later we know that this buxom country is fast losing the volatility of Russia, every thing turning upside down within months. The bright and sunny prime minister disappeared almost without a trace, in exile in a foreign country (Brazil), her party and indeed almost as invisible and we don't know if forever in exile.

Quebec invented the Bloc Quebecois, which wants to leave Canada, and Western Canada invented the Reform party, which won't acknowledge that Quebec exists. Jim Christie who has terrible speaking either of the two official languages (rather like John Crosbie) at the house and says no to worry about Quebec.

The federal budget, the oil are gone and the governors of British Columbia and Saskatchewan are threatening Quebec. One great family eh? At the same time as some United Nations agency was created in the last place on the globe to live.

Canada scientists have hatched a drew a joint plan and makes like an ignored child (Canada's status when visitors are over for Sunday dinner). Its massacred population decimated by the world's guns, it resists imposed tax credits, immigration laws, desperately to turn itself into a New York Town headache that can compete with Somalia, O.J. Simpson and the Japanese present whereabouts.

They are only going to get better in the 11 months ahead. Mr. Christie's Liberals, who promised to shred the GST, instead will replace it with the Value Added Tax and increase load and wedge in the net, thus hitting the poor and the seniors with the government's benefits.

The National Hockey League playoff system will be extended into July, thus colliding with the opening games of the Canadian Football League with its new teams in Pe-



Alan Alderson © Selina, Ala. The Vancouver Sun

Canada will win the Stanley Cup. The Party Quebecois will win the Quebec election and *The New York Times* will nominate a heroine in it. Sheila Copps will dominate the world's grants, it resists imposed tax credits, immigration laws, desperately to turn itself into a New York Town headache that can compete with Somalia, O.J. Simpson and the Japanese present whereabouts.

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Ron Campbell will publish her memoirs. John Tory will not be happy. Three reporters will sue her. O.J. Simpson will escape jail and flee to Canada. His lawyers defend ex-tradition proceedings. He will be exchanged for a player to be named later.

Preston Manning, attempting to influence the Quebec referendum, will make a speech in Ottawa in his newly learned French. It will be measured as a victory by Yoko Yoko from Chretien will do nothing in Quebec and Sheila Copps will announce that she is changing.

Ontario Conservatives' Linda McQuaid-Harris will walk the length of Yonge Street and say she is leaving. Ontario Liberal Leader Lyn McLeod will walk the length of Bay Street and someone will ask her if she's looking for a subway sign. A war will break out somewhere in Africa.

Ralph Klein will make a speech in Quebec in his newly learned French, attempting to alert the fed overlords. The Royal Canadian Air Force will charge copyright infringement. Prince Charles will say something stupid. The Princess of Wales will be photographed in smoking jacket. Fleet Street sales will remain constant.

Hol Rie of Ontario will join a Toronto securities firm. He will explain it as a natural evolution of a social democracy. The Talithas are Expos vs. the Nationals. Lester Pearson, Larry Walker bring the MP. Brian Mulroney will complain. Steven Cameron will publish a book on Brian Mulroney. Mulroney will sue, then bring back the book.

Gordon Campbell, who has never met a '98 can be a child's toy, will be elected premier of B.C. Clyde Wells will assure that Newfoundland has invented artificial coal fires replacing the province's previous most useful resource in cucumber factories.

Tanya Harding will marry Diego Maradona. Sonnetta in Africa will run the mile in three minutes. Bill Clinton's high-school sweetheart will sue him for sexual harassment. She will appear on *Tea Kettle*. Eugene Whelan will be asked to remove his gay hat at a royal wedding.

July will have a new government. Japan will have another prime minister. Washington will continue its efforts to ban imports of Canadian peanut butter. Lawyers will grow rich on the dispute the slippery meeting the slippery. Liberal lobbyists will continue to represent Conservative lobbyists in Ottawa. They will grow rich.

The New York Times will send a team to examine Quebec. Sheila Copps will announce she is in charge.

There is no law that says you

can't make love at 4 in the afternoon on a Tuesday

shall not study a sunset or train butterflies must pay less on itemized moments of pleasure

may not have extra mushrooms with your steak can't disembark in Tertola and stay there

must pack many along with your luggage can't learn about life from a turtle

must contribute to the GNP every single solitary day of your life

absolutely must act your chronological age not your sheenice shall mention which economy of creation

can't make love again at 5 in the afternoon on the Tuesday we spoke of earlier

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